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ORIGINAL POETRY.

WINTER.

See!—now stern Winter comes with rigid mien,
Fiercely ruling on his sparry throne,
Bidding fair Nature's vernal joys retire,
And sink beneath his all-subduing ire;
Yet, tyrant Monarch! cheerless as thou art,
Thou yield'st a lesson to the sensual heart:
That all must bow, thy earnestness reveals,
For every heart thy sov'reign influence feels.

Then let us view thee now, while reason sways,
Thou whose firm mandate even life obeys,
For in thy rigid aspect man is taught to see
A faded emblem of what he soon must be,
When envious death shall bid frail scenes decay,
And senseless dust go cheerless to kindred clay.

Yes—thou blight'st fair Creation's bloom,
And bid'st us all prepare to meet that doom,
When sinks the heart beneath thy chilling blast,
Which soon consigns us to oblivion's waste.

Hurry hour of dread!—'tis thus we stand,
Unconscious when death's stern command,
May bid us perish 'neath his mighty power,
Thus death'd fall in Winter's faded hour.

Then what is life?—its transitory joys!—
Bought but a gem that certain fate destroys;
'Tis like a dew-drop glittering on the spray,
Which by the breeze is heedless borne away,
While scarce a vestige there remains to tell,
From whence the frail, the trembling treasure fell.
Thus short, alas! is life's propitious scene—
Its fleeting ages seem a lengthen'd dream;
Too soon its brightest, vernal beauties fade!
A manicat season, and to waste is laid,
That mortal form—that form which Nature gave,
Beyond the noblest arm of man to save.

Yet smooth'd must be thy keenest pangs, O death!
Calm must the bosom yield its parting breath,
When resignation o'er the feelings reigns,
And sweetly eases life's expiring pains—
When sinks the soul on thy assuasive breast,
Which soars to bliss, to meek, celestial rest:
Oh! yes—thy whispering accents speak of heaven—
Of tranquil peace—of follies past, forgiven—
And joyful bids the soul immortal rise,
To join its kindred spirits in the skies. ELLEN.

LINES

On taking an evening walk round the Washington Square.

On yonder cold and leafless trees,
The orb of night is sweetly shining,
And thro' their limbs the fitful breezes,
Now murmurs soft—now seems repining;
Those trees in gloomy sadness wave,
For they grow over many a grave!

There, those who once our city filled
Have long since found a cheerless dwelling,
There hearts have long by death been chill'd,
Which once with life's swift tide were swelling,
And there are blended friends and foes,
Together in one sad repose.

And thus it is! In this dark life
Man persecutes his friend and brother,
Nor ceases the unholy strife
Until death does his passions smother;
In peace we meet not, 'all alas!
We mingle in one common mass!

'Tis said that Patriotism here
Will rear a monument of glory,
To him whose memory is most dear,
Who rais'd his country high in story:
'Tis due—but let not gratitude
On sleeping dust its arch intrude.

How many, ere this year rolls round,
Who now of nought but joy are dreaming,
Will sleep beneath the cold, cold ground,
And o'er their graves you moon be beaming;
How much of youth, and beauty too,
Will slumber 'neath the midnight dew!

We think not—pause not—heed not, tho'
Each hour some youthful graces rifles;
Our hearts are fix'd on things below—
On life's delusive toys and trifles:
Until death comes, and then we find,
These toys were light as summer wind.

And yet, methinks, I'll hail the hour,
When death with solemn step approaches;
With joy I'll hail that dreaded power,
Whose fatal scythe on life encroaches,
And in him see the best of friends,
Whose presence many a sorrow ends.

Fate lustres scarce have o'er me roll'd,
And yet life's burden sadly presses;
Life seems a weary tale, "thrice told"—
Its promis'd joy no longer blesses!
The future bears no promise here—
The past but prompts the sorrowing tear.

She who, in boyhood's happy day,
With kind, maternal smiles caress'd me—
Who clas'd each childish pain away,
Each pain which e'en in thought distress'd me,
My mother dear, lies cold in earth,
And with her fled all joy and mirth.

Life must be borne, tho' sad its load,
Tho' we from earth would fain be starting,
The soul must dwell in its abode,
'Till HE above decree its parting!
And then how light it wings its way,
Freed from its tenement of clay!

Oh! let each breast, while swelling high
With life, abjure its faults and errors,
That when the hour of death draws nigh,
That last sad hour may bear no terrors;
For man let each heart throb with love—
'Tis offering meet to God above.

What tho' we soon shall sleep in death,
With millions who have gone before us!
Who'd not resign this fever'sh breath,
When JESU'S promise hovers o'er us?
Oh! let that promise dry our tears,
And banish all desponding fears. FRANCIS.

To Old Soldier's Thoughts on seeing La Fayette.

I knew him by the smile that shone,
And glisten'd in his dark blue eye;
I knew he was a fav'rite son,
I knew in Freedom's cause he'd die:
But 'tis enough to know—forget
I never will the brave Fayette.

I saw him oft upon the plain,
And view'd him in his strength and might;
I saw him soothe the dying slain;
I saw him foremost in the fight!
And shall I e'er the brave forget,
Or lose my knowledge of Fayette!

I fought with him at Brandywine,
And saw the day the patriot won;
I bound his wound—oh! 'twas divine
To hear him shout, "On! Freemen, on!"
And can I such a man forget!
No!—memory serves me still, Fayette.

I saw him on the rampart's height,
Where cannons pierc'd the wounded alo;
I saw him cheer the brave in fight,
When patriotism vanquished care;
And shall I now, tho' age be beset,
No longer think of La Fayette!

No!—rather let my aching frame
Crumble to dust—to vultures given,
Than be it said that hallow'd name,
Was from a soldier's mem'ry driven!
I never will the man forget,
Who fought so bravely as Fayette.

I saw him 'mid the battle's rage,
When clouds of anguish hover'd o'er;
I saw him weep o'er youth and age,
While weltering in their crimson gore;
And can I now that time forget,
When 'mongst the wounded lay Fayette!

I saw him smile, and face the foe,
Undaunt the sword, receive the scar;
For he was brave—he did not know,
Nor own the dangers of the war;
And shall an aged man forget,
The noble Patriot, La Fayette!

I saw him mount the battle steed,
And o'er the field exulting fly;
It seem'd to me it were decreed,
The gallant hero ne'er should die!
Where is there one who can forget
The various deeds of La Fayette!

I saw him in the hall of state,
Beside Columbia's greatest son,
While Liberty, with pride elate,
Perch'd on the valiant Washington!
And could I now that hour forget,
When first I saw the brave Fayette!

I saw him, after lapse of time,
When many a year had roll'd around,
He still he seem'd in health and prime,
As when I first the hero found;
And shall I now the hours regret
While oft I fought with Fayette!

But thanks to those who e'er us rule,
Ingratitude no longer lives;
The only great republic school,
A nation's bounty freely gives:
Then let us die e'er we forget
The debt we owe the brave Fayette. E. D.

THE MORALIST.

VIRTUE—A SKETCH.

"The only amarantine flower on earth is virtue:
The only lasting treasure, truth."

When the amiable and accomplished lady Jane Grey was confined in the tower, previous to her execution, she wrote to her friend Dr. Ascham a letter containing the following beautiful passage: "There is an eternity for all that belongs to virtue, and what we have done for her will advance even to the sea, however small the rivulet may have been during our life."

How expressively true! the pure and unsullied stream of virtue will ever meander through life's chequered course to the boundless ocean of eternity and happiness. Cynthia may reflect her borrowed light—the sun may revolve in his diurnal rotation, and his satellites irradiate our world with their splendor—yet the season will arrive when the voice that called Chaos into symmetrical existence, will consign these created luminaries into the abyss of their former darkness and oblivion. But virtue will live beyond the shades of the tomb—she will soar beyond the bounds of creation, and be hallowed by the holy seraphim.

Without virtue no man can be truly happy. There is no temporal pursuit, no pleasurable avocation in life unaccompanied by vicissitudes and disappointments. Every idle pleasure has its consequent sorrow. The foundation of actual happiness cannot be laid in a heart that engenders vice and immorality. Its basis is a good conscience; and a pure conscience is the infallible concomitant of virtue and religion alone. The wine cup that exhilarates the senses for a short lived moment, not only brings the melancholy reflections of a cooler judgment—but when indulged in licentiousness, it is the bane of every valuable and social blessing that belongs to the sanctity of character. Vice in every shape is illusory and pernicious; virtue is the only amaranth. It is a gem that never ceases to sparkle—it is an attribute amiable to man, and sacred to God.

IDLENESS—*From Jeremy Taylor.*

"God hath given every man work enough to do, that there may be no room for idleness; and yet hath so ordered the world, that there shall be space for devotion. He that hath the fewest businesses of the world, is called upon to spend more time in the dressing of his soul; and he that hath the most affairs, may so order them, that they shall be a service to God; whilst at certain periods, they are blessed with prayers and actions of religion, and all day long hallowed by a holy intention.

"However, so long as idleness is quite shut out from our lives, all the sins of wantonness, softness and effeminacy, are perverted, and there is but little room left for temptation; therefore, to a busy man, temptation is fain to climb up together with his business, and sins creep on him only by accidents and occasions; whereas, to an idle person, they come in a full body, and with open violence, and the impudence of a restless importunity.

"Idleness is called the 'sin of Sodom and her daughters,' and indeed is 'the burial of a living man;' an idle person being as useless to any purposes of God and man, that he is like one that is dead, unconcerned in the changes and necessities of the world; and he only lives to spend his time, and eat the fruits of the earth like a vermin or a wolf; when their times come, they die and perish, and in the mean time do no good; they neither plough nor carry burthens; all they do, either is unprofitable or mischievous.

"Idleness is the greatest prodigality in the world; it throws away that which is invaluable in respect to its present use, and irreparable when it is past, being to be recovered by no power of art or nature."

The Journal of a Wiltshire Curate.

Monday.—Received ten pounds from my rector, Doctor Snarl, being one half year's salary—Obliged to wait a long time before my admittance to the Doctor; and even when admitted, was never once asked to sit down or refresh myself, though I had walked eleven miles. Item—the Doctor hinted he could have the cursey filled for fifteen pounds a year.

Tuesday.—Paid nine pounds to seven different people; but could not buy the second hand pair of black breeches offered me as a great bargain, by Cabbage the taylor, my wife wanting a petticoat above all things, and neither Betsy nor Polly having a shoe to go to church.

Wednesday.—My wife bought a petticoat for herself, and shoes for her two daughters; but, unluckily, in coming home, dropped half a guinea through a hole, which she had never before perceived in her pocket, and reduced all our cash in the world to half a crown.—Item—chid my poor woman for being afflicted at the misfortune, and tenderly advised her to depend upon the goodness of God.

Thursday.—Received a note from the ale house at the top of the hill, informing me that a gentleman begged to speak to me on pressing business. Went, and found it was an unfortunate member of a strolling company of players, who was pledged for seven pence half penny. In a struggle what to do;—the baker, though we had paid him but on Tuesday, quarrelled with us, to avoid giving any credit in future; and George Greasy, the butcher, sent us word, that he heard it whispered, how the rector intended to take a curate who would do the parish duty at an inferior price; and therefore though he would do any thing to serve me, advised me to deal with Peter Paunch, at the upper end of the town; mortifying reflections these. But a want of humanity is in my opinion a want of justice;—the Father of the universe lends his blessings to us, with a view that we should relieve a brother in distress; and we consequently do no more than pay a debt, when we perform an act of benevolence. Paid the stranger's reckoning out of the shilling in my pocket, and gave him the remainder of the money to prosecute his journey.

Friday.—A very scanty dinner; and pretended therefore to be ill, that by avoiding to eat, I might leave something like enough for my poor wife and children. I told my wife what I had done with the shilling; the excellent creature, instead of blaming me for the action, blessed the goodness of my heart, and burst into tears. Mem. Never to contradict her as long as I live; for the mind that can argue like her's, though it may deviate from the more rigid sentiments of prudence, is even amiable for its indiscretion, and in every lapse from the severity of economy, performs an act of virtue superior to the value of a kingdom.

Saturday.—Wrote a sermon, which on Sunday I preached at four different parish churches, and came home excessively wearied, and excessively hungry; no more money than two pence halfpenny in the house; but see the goodness of God! the strolling player whom I had relieved was a man of fortune, who accidently heard that I was as humane as I was indigent, and from a generous eccentricity of temper, wanted to do me an essential piece of service: I had not been an hour at home, when he came in, and declaring himself my friend, put a fifty pound note into my hand, and the next day presented me with a living of three hundred pounds sterling a year.

THE LAST HERRING.

"Hoot away despair,
"Never yield to sorrow—
"The blackest sky may wear
"A smiling face to-morrow."

It was Saturday night, and the widow of the Pine Cottage sat by her blazing faggots with her five tattered children at her side, endeavoring by listening to the artlessness of their juvenile prattle, to dissipate the heavy gloom that pressed upon her mind. For a long year her own feeble hands had provided for her helpless family, for she had no supporter—she thought she had no friend in all the wide unfriendly world around. That mysterious providence, the wisdom of whose ways are above human comprehension, had visited her with wasting sickness, and her little means had become exhausted. It was now mid-winter, and the snow lay heavy and deep through the surrounding forests, while storms seemed gathering in the heavens, and the driving wind roared through the bending pines and rocked her puny mansion.

The last herring smoked upon the coals before her; it was the only article of food she possessed; and no wonder if her desolate state brought up in her lone bosom all the anxieties of a mother when she looked upon her children; and no wonder, forlorn as she was, if she suffered the heart-swellings of despair to rise, even though she knew that He whose promise is to the widow, and to the orphan, cannot forget his word. Providence had many years before, taken from her an elder son, who went from his forest home, to try his fortune on the seas, since which she had heard no note or tidings of him; and in latter times she had been, by the hand of death, deprived of a companion and staff of support in her husband. Yet to this hour she had been upborne; she had been not only able to provide for her little flock, but had never lost one opportunity of ministering to the wants of the miserable and destitute.

The indolent may well bear with poverty while the ability to gain a sustenance remains. The individual who has but his own wants to supply may suffer with fortitude the winter of want; his affections are not wounded, his heart is not wrung. The most desolate in populous cities, may hope, for charity has not quite closed her heart and hand, and shut her eyes on misery. But the industrious mother of helpless and depending children, far from the reach of human charity, has none of these to console her. And such a one was the widow of Pine Cottage; but as she bent over the fire and took up the last scanty remnant of food to spread before her children, her spirits seemed to brighten up, as by some sudden and mysterious impulse, and Cowper's beautiful lines came uncalled across her mind—

Judge not the Lord by feeble sense,
But trust him for his grace,
Behind a frowning Providence,
He hides a smiling face.

The smoking herring was scarcely laid upon the table, when a gentle rap at the door, and the loud barking of the dog, attracted the attention of the family. The children flew to open it, and a weary traveller in tattered garments, and apparently indifferent health, entered, and begged a lodging and a mouthful of food;—"For," said he "it is now twenty-four hours since I tasted bread." The widow's heart bled anew, as under a fresh complication of distresses; for her sympathies lingered not round her own fire side. She hesitated not, even now—rest and a share of all she had, she proffered to the stranger.—'We shall not be forsaken,' said she, 'or suffer deeper for an act of charity.'

The traveller drew near the board, but when he saw the scanty fare, he raised his eyes towards heaven in astonishment—'And is this all your store,' said he—'and a share of this do you offer to one you know not? then never saw I Charity before! But madam,' said he, 'do not wrong your children, by giving part of their last mouthful to a stranger?' 'Ah,' said the poor widow, and the tear drops gushed into her eyes as she said it, 'I have a boy, a darling son, some where on the face of the wide world, unless heaven has taken him away, and I only act towards you, as I would that others should act towards him. God who sent manna from heaven can provide for us as he did for Israel—and how should I this night, offend HIM, if my son should be a wanderer, destitute as you, and he should have provided for him a home even as poor as this, were I to turn you unrelieved away.

The widow ended, and the stranger springing from his seat clasped her in his arms—'God has indeed provided just such a home for your wandering son—and has given him wealth to reward the goodness of his benefactress—My mother! oh my mother!'

It was her long lost son; returned to her bosom, from the Indies, abounding in riches. He had chosen this disguise, that he might the more completely surprise his family; and never was surprise more perfect, or followed by a sweeter cup of joy. That humble residence in the forest, was exchanged for one, comfortable, and indeed, beautiful in the valley; and the widow lived long with her dutiful son, in the enjoyment of worldly plenty, and in the delightful employments of virtue; and at this day the passer by is often pointed to the luxuriant willow that spreads its branches broad and green above her grave, whilst he listens to the recital of this simple and homely, but not altogether worthless tale.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

CORA LINN.

The comparatively wild and unsettled country of Susquehanna presents attractions to the eye of the traveller, in the beauty and number of its lakes; and though the density and vast height of the woods, as yet, hide many a lovely prospect from view, yet we become reconciled in some measure to them, when we behold the graceful deer, to which those deep and almost impassable wilds give shelter. Amongst all the wild and picturesque beauties it discloses, none appears to me so eminently endowed with all the romantic graces of a wilderness, as Cora Linn. This is a little waterfall, formed by a stream, which (winding between hills covered with a very heavy growth of timber, and rising abruptly from the water's edge) precipitates itself, or rather glides down a rock, the upper part of which it has worn to the shape of a horse-shoe.—Long shall I remember the time when a party of us visited the spot. The difficulty of picking a path through the Susquehanna woods, suitable for the girls, was at last amply repaid by the pleasure we enjoyed in contemplating the various beauties of the place. It was on this occasion, that a command was laid on me, the fulfilment of which was the composition of the following

ADDRESS TO CORA LINN.

How sweetly wild this lovely spot,
These rugged rocks, this waterfall;
By the sun's rays illumin'd not,
Its canopy the hemlocks tall.
As down the rock the water glides,
It is not with a cataract's din;
For love itself scarce gentler chides
Than doth the stream of *Cora Linn*.

Though bright the trees that round it rise,
When spring decks all in robes of green;
Yet richer now is autumn's dies
With yellow red, and orange sheen;
And though in vain, in wint'ry hours,
I look for beauties that have been,
Yet spring again, with leaves and flowers,
Shall grace the wild round *Cora Linn*.

In the small bason, where the tide
Comes leaping from its rocky bed,
I've watch'd the fishes peaceful glide,
Though constant billows round them spread.
Thus joyous, in the tide of life,
My way through billows may I win;
And, peaceful in all nature's strife,
Resemble thee, sweet *Cora Linn*.

Once, in this wild and lonely place,
With nature's bounty still content,
The Indians lived, a noble race,
Ere they to Europe's vices bent.
But now, no more the Indian views
His form thy stream reflected in;
No more, with active feet, pursues
The wounded deer round *Cora Linn!*

For Europe's poison deep he drank,
And for it sold his native wild;
Below the brute his nature sank—
No longer health and honour's child!
Oh! may I recollect his doom,
And keep aloof from ways of sin,
Ere joys for me no longer bloom,
Nor thy sweet graces, *Cora Linn*.

When this frail form has ceased to be,
And, freed from dust, the active soul
No more shall find mortality
Its visions dim, its flight control;
When, lost to earthly joys, it must
From Heaven alone its pleasures win,
May this frail body, formed of dust,
Rest in thy shadows, *Cora Linn!*

And then, if spirits ever stray
Around the clay they once possest,
My soul shall often wing its way
To seek my grave's low mossy breast!
And then, day's bright glare shall close,
And evening's calmness shall begin,
Oh! what on earth could miss repose,
That heard thy murm'ring, *Cora Linn!*
FERAMORZ.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

From a 'Desultory Reader's Notes.'

Whatever might have been the glory and brilliancy of the achievements of eminent military chiefs in ancient days, they have been equalled, if not surpassed, by many of the exploits of the commanders of our own armies, particularly during the revolutionary war. The numerous legions of Cæsar, and other successful captains amongst the Romans and other civilized ancient countries, were led against undisciplined hordes of barbarians, unskilled in the *art* of war, and could only fail of being victorious through absolute cowardice or inertness—they had but to advance, fight, and conquer; or, if defeated, seek safety in precipitate flight, in which a dreadful slaughter mostly took place among their ranks. Here was no *science*, no *skill*, nor any thing, in fact, but persevering personal bravery among the troops required to insure them a victory. Approaching nearer our own times, and viewing the battles fought by the celebrated chieftains of the middle ages, we still find them similarly situated; and coming down to the European commanders of the past or even the present century, and comparing them with the generals who fought the battles of our war of independence, we still find the advantage to rest in a great degree on the skill of the latter. With immense armies and treasures, together with resources of great magnitude, arising from the age and stability of the governments under which they acted, the great European commanders combatted an enemy far inferior in discipline and knowledge of war, if not in numbers and resources; with great bodies of men they protected small portions of territory, and generally at one or two battles overthrew their enemy, or were entirely defeated themselves. Wellington, who has gained so much honour on the field of Waterloo, owed it all to the success of one battle, which he principally gained by the treachery of some of his enemy's inferior officers. All the successful commanders of ancient days are now held up to the admiration of the world, while those of more modern days are forgotten, or only remembered as a class of imitators of those great patterns. The generals and other commanders in our revolutionary war evinced more skill and conduct than was required of, or exercised by, almost any of their predecessors in military affairs. Drawn from their fire-sides, the greater part of them at least, to head the armies composed of their fellow citizens, as inexperienced in war as themselves, unprovided with fire-arms or ammunition, or adequate resources of any kind, to oppose commanders schooled and trained in the academies and actual wars of Europe, with disciplined and well-armed veteran armies, often thrice their number, the commanders of America were forced to fight, retreat, draw resources from a country already exhausted by the draughts of their enemies—to protect an immense extent of country with a handful of raw militia; and, in short, with small means, to compass great ends. When we add to these circumstances, that they were often without the common necessaries of life, and with the certain prospect of an ignominious death, in case of the failure of their enterprise, Roman virtue shrinks into littleness, when compared to American patriotism, and the heroes of that war rise still higher in our estimation. These circumstances will show that it required more actual military conduct to drive the British invaders from our shores, than in Cæsar to vanquish the German barbarians, or in Hannibal to defeat the Roman legions; and General Greene fairly out-generalled Cornwallis, who has been acknowledged to exceed Wellington in his genius for war. This comparison might be extended to the orators, statesmen, and philosophers of the two hemispheres; but this would transgress the limits of a 'note.' The native eloquence of America can be duly appreciated by viewing the effects produced by the speeches of Patrick Henry, and other great men, during the revolution, and the skill of her statesmen is evinced in the pitch of prosperity which now exists in this country; for the evidence of the progress made in science and philosophy, we may point to Franklin and Rittenhouse, together with many other Americans, to whom the world are indebted for a new fund of knowledge.

Our youth are too much in the habit of looking back to ancient times for objects in military and civil life worthy their emulation, while the eminent worthies of their native land are scarcely thought deserving of admiration. A temperate native pride is at all times laudable, and sometimes has a beneficial action upon the affairs of mankind. The numbers comparatively engaged in the wars of the ancient and modern world, and those of our own country, cast a brilliancy upon the former, which should not, however, be suffered to throw the latter into the back ground. Let the American reader view the effects, and the transactions which led to them, in conjunction, and he will be more apt to estimate them properly. B.

THE LADIES' FRIEND.

Dancing, in a degree, is professedly an essential part of a good education, as correcting any awkwardness of gesture, giving an easy and graceful motion to the body, and if practised early, perhaps even directing its growth. Modern manners, however, have carried the fondness for this accomplishment to an immoderate extreme. A passion for making the best figure in a minuet, is vastly beneath the dignity of a woman's understanding. And I am not sure, whether excelling in this particular does not inspire too great a fondness for dissipating pleasures, and proportionably abate the ardour for more retired virtues. A woman, who can sparkle and engage the admiration of every beholder, at a party, or a ball, is not always content with the graver office of managing a family, or the still and sober innocence of domestic scenes. Besides, dancing is not, at certain moments, without its temptation. An elegant illuminated room, brilliant company, the enchanting powers of music, admiring eyes, obsequious beaus, attitude, &c. are apt to transport the mind a little beyond the rational medium of gentle agitation.

I would not, however, be a cynical moralist, that would abridge you of any harmless amusement. I have only my apprehension for your innocence, for indeed it is a plant of a very delicate complexion. And you will then have attained the perfection of your character, when you can mix a passion for these elegant accomplishments with a turn for solid and domestic virtue; when you can one night be distinguished at a ball, and the next, want no other entertainment than what is afforded by the retired shade of your family, a well chosen book, or an agreeable walk. I should wish you to be innocent, and, if possible, accomplished at the same time; but, at any rate, I would have you innocent, because otherwise you cannot be happy.

MARRIAGE.

Marriage was instituted in Heaven. "The first marriage was in Paradise—the first persons conjoined were the first parents of mankind, and the Great Dispenser of all good was the author of their union." With such an example as this, who will not exclaim, with Shakspeare, that marriage "is a pattern of celestial peace!" Indeed, I look upon marriage as an institution that creates all those finer ties of love and friendship which softens the heart, and purifies the mind.

The marriage state is sometimes not productive of happiness, but it generally happens where virtue is absent.

"No means of happiness when virtue yields;
"That basis failing, falls the building too,
"And lays in ruins every virtue on joy."

But these are but few in comparison to the number of marriages that daily occur. When the holy bond is cemented by the tie of continued love, and the heart vibrates at the pleasing impulse, we care little what that indescribable wanderer, the Bachelor, may say, for we

"By sweet experience know,
"That marriage, rightly understood,
"Gives to the tender and the good
"A Paradise below."

"Marriage," says Dr. Johnson, "is evidently the dictate of nature." Men and women are made to be the companions of each other; and, therefore, I cannot be persuaded but that marriage is one of the means of happiness.—It is a state not only suited to the conditions of some few individuals, but appropriated to all persons, under all circumstances—extended to the concave arch of Heaven, and of incalculable duration. It will brighten affliction's gloomy countenance, and make sorrow wear a cheerful garment. It will deck the humble and contented cot with almost heavenly bliss, and waft its fragrance even to the most remote recesses of poignant misery.

If we trace marriage to a low state, we may there see cheerfulness and contentment depicted even in the white-washed wall and the clean fire-side—where, though luxury is unknown, the husband returns from his diurnal labour, and rests in the bosom of felicity, while the scanty mite is sweetened when distributed by a wife's hands. But, say some, how is the marriage state when surrounded by a family? Why, if possible, enjoying more felicity: they, instead of detracting, in the least degree, from the happiness of this state, present themselves as living images and tokens of love, who live to cheer the parent when life shall almost have spun its web.

Marriage has been, by all nations, whether civilized or barbarous, ancient or modern, held with respect and veneration. We have instances of it on record, from the Hebrews, the Greeks, the Romans, &c. &c.; indeed, many burthens have, at various periods, been imposed upon the bachelors, and honourable rewards offered to those who entered the marriage state.

Many persons take a too superficial view of the marriage life, only looking at the few difficulties with which it is sometimes entailed; and by this means make that appear unproductive of happiness, which was by God himself instituted for the promotion of comfort in all his creatures. If the married man has more anxiety and cares than he who enjoys celibacy, he has, at the same time, a far greater portion of real felicity than the bachelor can possibly enjoy. Bishop Taylor, who seems to have well known the human character, has let some valuable truths on this head, which, though brief, contain much of sterling nature. He says, "Marriage is a school and exercise of virtue; and though marriage has its cares, yet the single life hath desires, which are more troublesome, and more dangerous, and often end in sin, while the cares are but instances of duty and exercises of piety. Here kindnesses spread abroad, and love is united, and made firm, as a centre. The virgin sends prayers to God; but she carries but one soul to him; but the state of marriage fills up the number of the elect, and hath in it the labour of love, and the delicacies of friendship, the blessings of society, and the union of hearts and hands.—Celibacy, like the fly in the heart of an apple, dwells in perpetual sweetness, but sits alone, and is confined, and dies in singularity: but marriage, like the useful bee, builds a house, and gathers sweetness from every flower, and labours, and unites into societies and republics, and sends out armies, and feeds the world with delicacies, and exercises many virtues, and promotes the interest of mankind, and is that state of good things to which God hath designed the present constitution of the world."

Marriage, before engaged in, ought to be maturely considered, and formed on the basis of sincerity and affection. When this is not adopted, the result generally is unpropitious. But when marriage is raised upon the unshaken rock of love and esteem, the

"Perpetual fountain of domestic sweets"

will never cease to flow, but as time glides on, still continue with an almost more rapid stream."

"Hail, wedded love! mysterious bond, true source
"Of human offspring, sole property,
"In Paradise of all things common else—
"By thee, adulterous lust was driven from men,
"Among the bestial herds to range; by thee,
"Founded in reason, loyal, just, and pure,
"Relations dear, and all the charities
"Of father, son, and brother, first were known."

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Messrs. Editors—I submit for your poetical department the following Schediasm. Poetry is considered the language of passion; that which is free and unmeasured I esteem the most impassioned, and think it better expresses the emotions of the soul. It flows direct from the imagination, unrestrained and unfettered by the shackles of rhyme. V.

THE GRAVE.

Nature appeared desolate and mournful; the clouds passed heavily on, shrouding all things in their gloom. The winds sighed sadly through the dark boughs that waved among the tombs: these stood around, like the ghosts of the evening, pale, silent, and motionless. Beneath the cold, but speaking marble, lay the bodies of the departed, crumbling to their primitive dust; bodies which were once among us, in all the joy of life—our relations and friends. Where are they now? Wrapped in the damp clay! emaciated and haggard as when sickness and death tore them from us. My soul was melancholy! I thought upon the scenes of former times, when those who now lie buried were with us. They were once dear to us, but now they are alone and cold, beneath the earth. On the ground, the fallen leaves were scattered, the emblems of man's mortality, killed by the frosts of winter, and torn from their parent stems: so does death, fell and merciless, sweep from us all that we hold dear.—But the shadows of evening approached, and all was cold, dreary, and comfortless! The sepulchral arches, and upright monuments of the dead, were losing themselves in the uncertainty of the gloom. Do the ghosts of the departed now stalk abroad? Have they burst from their cementaries to walk amidst these shades? I beheld a figure gliding silently across the mounds: pensively it stole among the graves, like the wandering spectre of the night. It approached—it was a beautiful spirit! The raven tresses were too rudely blown by the chill breath of Winter, and his frigid hand was upon her ivory neck, but the sweet spirit was regardless of it. Her white drapery flowed loosely around, as she leaned in sorrow over a tomb, which marked the repose of innocence. She spoke not; but the unutterable meaning of the look she cast to Heaven, and the deep sighs she heaved, betrayed—the mother. VINCENTIO.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

When I contemplate the multiplied benefits arising to us of the present day, from the labours of former generations, as well as the present—the sublime penetration and deep researches of those great geniuses, of all ages, so eminently distinguished as ornaments to human nature, and the generous candour with which they have, from time to time, put on record, for our use and advantage, their invaluable discoveries, of various kinds, the fruits of their patient investigations and unwearied diligence, I feel on my mind a weight of obligation which I am as unable to describe as to repay.

How much do we not owe, for instance, to the great Euclid, the celebrated Copernicus, and the immortal Newton—to Napier, Simson, Simpson and Emerson—to Johnson, Lowth, Sheridan, Walker, Franklin, Fulton and Murray? Such has been, at all times, my veneration for those great benefactors of mankind, that if, in any instance, I find myself enabled, through their merits, to discover, in any of those precious systems which they have bestowed upon us, an error or an omission, a veil of gratitude in a moment interposes before me, and covers forever from any animadversion of mine, those slight blemishes from which no human production ever can be entirely free; not that I would recommend to connive at error, wherever it may be found, or forbid its correction, but we know there are two ways of doing a thing, and I presume that mistakes of this nature might be rectified, at all times, to better effect, in the mild and excusing temper of a man learned enough to be conscious of his own manifold imperfections, rather than in the boisterous vituperations of the pedant who sees faults in every thing but himself, and who passes over, carelessly, the many excellent qualifications of his best friends, and their kindliest endeavours for his good, fastens with avidity on their slightest oversights, and, with vindictive malignity, points them out to the unmerited reproach of the world. This is not "doing unto others as he would that others should do unto him; this is acting the undutiful part of the reprobate Ham, rather than concealing with the filial piety of Shem and Japhet, the unconscious nakedness of their slumbering parent. I think I may appeal to the breast of every honest man, whether one of this snarling disposition does not, by such mode of correction, (by which he evidently strives to raise himself into notice,) tend more to discourage and retard the progress of learning than to promote it.

Messrs. Editors, the above ideas have been

suggested by the perusal of a piece which appeared in your paper of the 18th December last, signed J. Grout, in which that gentleman treats, with unrestrained severity, Mr. Brown, author of a late English Grammar, (of whom and which Grammar I have not the slightest knowledge, except barely what that piece imparts,) and not him alone, but "all his predecessors;" that is, all that numerous host of learned men, ancient and modern, dead and living, that ever wrote upon the grammatical construction of the English language—nay, even "all those who (now) teach by books!"

A sweep so overwhelming and universal in its embrace, ought to intimidate any one; nor should I dare to make further inquiry, had he confined himself to his two first remarks, namely, on the omission of the verb *progress*, and the misapplication of *etc*, according to his own statement, although Mr. Brown might have been excused for the former of these; and as to the latter, which, I think, must have happened through mistake, Mr. G. need not be alarmed, under any apprehension of its being now adopted by the learned, as it never was, and because almost every smatterer in English Grammar can see its correctness as well as he. Neither should I feel disposed to quarrel with him, whether he chose to extend or to restrict his applications of the words *either* and *neither*. But my wonder rose that we must, at his instance, contemn Johnson, Sheridan, Walker, Bailey, Murray, Ingersol—yea, and all others with them, and believe him upon his bare assertion; for to me his proofs appear ridiculous. Let us examine them.

In the first place he takes us along to see their Saxon originals, and then tells us, gravely enough, that he can prove nothing from that source. Why take us thither then?—Why, to show us his great erudition. Yes, and moreover, to prove to us, by and by, that he can coin derivations himself, at pleasure, to suit his convenience.

Let me remind you now, gentlemen, in his own terms—I say *terms*, for they are not all either words or syllables; neither are they sentences or phrases. He says:

"The sources of *either* are—

he, she, it, th, or.

From *he* deduct the masculine e
From *she* deduct the feminine e
And bring both the ee's into one as below;
From *it*, deduct the neuter gender i
Bring down the *th* as a part of the word th
Change the o in or into e, and bring down er

And you have the word either

"*Neither* is derived from the same sources, the n being first deducted from the word *not*. Hence," he says, "it is clear that *either* and *neither* are separately applicable not only to two persons or things, but to three or three hundred, of both numbers, and of all persons and genders." Yes, gentlemen, because parts of he, she, it, and not, the whole th, whatever it is, and the whole or, after it is by him metamorphosed, are contained in *either* and *neither*. Excellent critic! But giving him credit for his elements, in their widest scope, they do not warrant his pompous inference, for they consist only of the third persons singular—he, she, and it—which, by uniting, may pass well enough for the third person plural, they. But whence, in the name of abused Etymology, does he fetch the first and second persons, both singular and plural, unless by some chemical process, by help of the additional ingredient or, and sovereign monstrum th?

Is this species of derivation worth confuting? Not, indeed, for the learned, who smile at the silly stuff; but it may, for the sake of the ignorant, who might possibly be deceived by it. For that purpose, let me select, as an instance, the word *both*, which never applied to more than two things, or two parcels of things. I am led to think Mr. G. would next handle this word, and therefore I anticipate him.

Both, then, is derived from the Saxon compound butu, which is composed of the two Saxon words be, one, and tu, two. Whence the word *both* applies to one and two; that is, to three; and hence, as it exceeds the dual number, it extends to any number you please. Here, therefore, my point is already established; and here, also, let me observe, I have an advantage which Mr. G. had no room to pretend to. But let me try it by his own weights and measures, for I think I shall succeed there too.

The sources of *both* are—beau, belle, boy, woman, dot, t, man. Perhaps Mr. G. will object to beau and belle. If so, to please him, I can substitute bull and bride, which will do as well.

From beau, deduct the masculine b
From belle, deduct the feminine b
And bring both the b's into one, as below;
From boy, deduct the masculine o
From woman, deduct the feminine o
From dot, deduct the neuter gender o
And bring the three o's into one, as below;
Bring down the t as a part of the word t
Change the m, in man, into h, and bring down h

And you have the word both

Hence, it is as clear, I think, as Mr. G. could have made it, that *both* is applicable not only to two, but to three, or three hundred, of both numbers, and of all persons and genders. Hence, I may ask, "If a man distributes, for instance, bread to the poor, does he give to two only? If he is disposed to feed them, may not ☞ *both* men and women, and children partake of his charity?" Or may not ☞ *both* the lame and the blind, and the aged and the infirm, and the widow and the orphan, and the naked, be relieved?" "What grammarian hereafter will be so *obstinate* and *ignorant* as to say that *both* the three is improper?"

With your permission, gentlemen, I think it time to leave Mr. G. in full possession of his (Chinese) trangram Etymology. Had he consulted me in time, I could have pointed out a more elegant, as well as a more general system of *literal* English Etymology. Perhaps he would not have it as not originating with himself. However, here it is for the use of all who may think proper to adopt it:—Place before you the twenty-six letters of the English alphabet: they are all *English*—yes, and the *elements* of the English language. Then see which among them will spell any English word proposed, and selecting these out, lo! you have, at once, the English sources of your word.

I would humbly recommend Mr. G. to substitute this system for that "which Etymologists never knew," for it has many advantages over it. His, at best, only supplies letters; but mine gives them as abundantly, as good, and at vastly less expense. But it may be, for aught I know, that the friendly shade of the ingenious Cadmus has communicated to him, by inspiration, the grand secret of deriving letters from words, and then other words again from these letters; for his knowledge must be from some invisible impulse, as he deems it a folly to teach, and of course to learn, "by books." Away, then, with the Bible! But we have learned enough from Bellmer, Redheffer, and Symmes, to be cautious of pretensions to superior intelligence, while we have no motives sufficient to warrant our credibility.

Should Mr. G. in his last resort, place any reliance, as he seems to do, on isolated quotations, for the support of his favourite position, let me assure him that I can adduce examples of bad Grammar, as many, perhaps, as he pleases, from all the best works in print; for instance, those of Milton, Shakspeare, Swift, Dryden, Pope, Spectator, Addison, Young, &c. and even from the Holy Bible, very many; and that, at the same time, these little, almost imperceptible spots, have no sensible influence in diminishing my esteem for those sublime compositions, much less for their wise authors. But I forbear, lest he may choose to say they are all right, and then keep his ground, in defiance of any proofs I could bring, especially as he rejects the authority of books.

Now, as we have been gratuitously favoured with an instance of Mr. G's. Etymology, perhaps he may vouchsafe us a specimen of his Syntax, and to spare his trouble in choosing a sentence, should he feel disposed to gratify us, I shall be happy to supply the following short one:—"I have been made several applications to." Should he account this sentence bad English, it lies with him to point out and prove the error. It will not suffice to say, that the same sentence might have been better expressed otherwise, for that would only amount to an evasion, which would not at all comport with his superlative genius.

NITRAM EHCOR.

5th January, 1825.

SCRAPS.

From European Journals.

Gibraltar papers to the 22d November have been received. The members of the Regency appointed by the Cortes in Seville, on the 11th June, 1823, viz. D. Coyetona Valdes, De Gabriel de Ciscar, and D. Gasper de Vigolet, who yet remain in Gibraltar, have been summoned to present themselves, within 40 days, in the prison of the Royal Audience of Seville, for the purpose of answering and clearing themselves from the charge preferred against them for accepting and exercising the said Regency; in default whereof, after the expiration of the above mentioned period, they shall be tried, and sentence passed upon them, as if they were present.

One of the last Paris papers publishes a letter from Spain, which says that three thousand men who had assembled at Corunna, to embark for Havana in the two frigates built at Ferrol, rose in a body and refused to go. The greater part of them, it is added, deserted into the country, where they will no doubt form a strong faction against the government.

A late London paper mentions that Sir William Congreve has returned from his tour to the Continent where he had for the last 3 months been engaged in the formation of a company for the employment of British Capital, in the lighting the principal cities of the Continent with gas, under the sanction of their respective governments. It is said that arrangements have been made for this purpose with Russia, Sweden, Prussia, Hanover, and with many of the principal towns in the Netherlands.

A letter from Cadiz, of November 12th, says:—"There is at this moment at Cadiz absolutely nothing doing in the commercial world, and all the Spanish families who are in good circumstances and connected with business, are daily embarking for the United States and Havana. Every one here seems to distrust the King and the present government."

The *black* ex-queen of Hayti, who resides in Europe, employs *white* servants.

Apples are worth from one to four dollars per bushel in London; potatoes from 42 to 75 cents per bushel; cabbages from 23 to 50 cents a piece.

Parasols.—The Emperor of Austria, has granted to three manufacturers, at Vienna, the exclusive privilege, for five years, of making a new species of parasol of their invention. The form of these are singular.—When open, they have the appearance of an arch; when closed, that of a lyre. They may be taken apart and packed in a usual sized reticule.

The love-letters of Mary, Queen of Scots, to James, Earl of Bothwell, with the love-sonnets and marriage contracts, (being the long missing originals from the Gilt Casket,) explained by state papers and writings of many historians, &c. so as to form a complete history of the origin of the Scottish Queen's woes, collated by Hugh Campbell, illustrator of Ossian's Poems, is in the London press.

In England, Miss Foote, an actress, has brought an action against Mr. Bayne for a breach of a promise of marriage. The intended wedding evening arrived, the company attended, the "bride" was dressed, the priest present, and the cake sliced, when it was found that Mr. Bayne's friends held him in custody, and refused to permit him to marry Miss Foote.

Many extraordinary cures of chronic diseases have been lately effected by friction.—We have been informed that some Physicians in London have several "Rubbers" in their employ, whom they order to patients, as they do Bleeders, when they consider them needed.

The quantity of coal annually consumed in London, is estimated to be about 40,000,000 chaldrons.

The population of Ireland is officially stated to be 6,801,827. Dublin contains 224,314 inhabitants.

The amount of taxes which have been repealed in England since 1831, is £8,320,000.

A new clock is in progress for St. Paul's Church, London. The vestrymen of the church have it in contemplation to introduce gas, and an illuminated face, so as to give the neighbourhood the full advantage of this desirable object by night, as well as by day.

A member of the Institute, to shew his acquaintance with English literature, said to an English gentleman, that his favorite author was *Sheesong*. The Englishman could not guess what he was driving at, till he asked the Frenchman which of Mr. Sheesong's works he preferred? Prefer, Sir! I never knew that he wrote any thing but the *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire!*

Longevity.—J. Gordon, who died near Turiff, Banffshire, some time ago, had attained the remarkable age of 132 years. All the travellers who chanced to call at the neighboring inn of Turiff were uniformly directed by the landlady, Mrs. Wallace, to the cottage of the patriarch, "where they would see (she used to say) the oldest man in Banffshire—ay, or in the world." Among the visitors one day at the close of the harvest was a young Englishman, who coming up to the door of the cottage, accosted a venerable looking-man employed in knitting hose, with "so, my old friend, can you see to knit at your advanced period of life? One hundred and thirty-two is truly a rare age." "Deils!" the man; it will be my grandfather ye're seeking—I'm only seventy-three—ye'll find him round the corner o' the house." On turning round the corner, the stranger encountered a debilitated old man, whose whitened locks bore testimony to his having long passed the meridian of life, and whom the stranger at once concluded to be John Gordon himself. "You seem wonderfully fresh, my good Sir, for so old a man; I doubt but you have experienced many vicissitudes in the course of your long life." What's your will, Sir?" inquired the person addressed, whose sense of hearing was somewhat impaired. The observation was repeated. "O, ye'll be wanting *my father* I reckon; he's i' the yard there." The stranger now entered the garden, where he found the venerable old man busily employed in digging potatoes, and humming the ballad of the "Battle of Harlaw." I have had some difficulty in finding you, friend, as I successively encountered your grandson and son, both of whom I mistook for you; indeed, they seem as old as yourself. Your labor is rather hard for one at your advanced age." It is (replied John,) but I'm thankful that I'm able for't as the *laddies*, puir things, are not very stout now." The united ages of the worthy trio amounted to upwards of three hundred years.

WEEKLY COMPENDIUM.

(Compiled for the Saturday Evening Post.)

The suit brought nearly four years since, in the District Court of the United States, by Solomon Lowe, of Maryland, against Samuel Mason, jr. of this city, for an alleged harbouring of a fugitive slave, was terminated on the morning of the 7th inst. by a verdict in favour of the defendant, with costs. Counsel for the plaintiff, Charles J. and Joseph R. Ingersoll; for defendant, Richard Peters, jr. and John Sergeant, Esquires.

The house of Mrs. Jones, in Walnut near Third street, was forcibly entered on Monday night last, and a variety of articles stolen therefrom, including wearing apparel, two crape dresses, about fifteen yards of new muslin, silver spoons, castors, table linen, candlesticks, &c.

In consequence of the closing of the Chesapeake, the Steam Boats between this and Baltimore have stopped running for the present.

The new State of Missouri, now contains 67,347 whites, and 13,330 slaves—total, 80,577. In 1820, 56,374 whites, 10,364 slaves—total 66,186. Increase in 5 years 10,983 whites, 3,108 slaves—total increase 14,991—more than 20 per cent.

The number of students attending the medical lectures of Harvard University in Boston, amounts this winter to one hundred and twenty-eight.

A bill for cutting a canal around the falls of the Ohio has passed the Senate of Kentucky. Much exultation is expressed in the papers in consequence of that event.

Last week an industrious inhabitant of Kensington, was found frozen to death, on the Jersey shore, opposite his residence. His name was *Robinson*. It appeared, that on the preceding Saturday he went in a boat on the Delaware in search of drift wood, and perished by the violence of the snow storm. He has left a wife and family.

H. B. M. brig Rifleman, Capt. Webb, arrived at New-York on Monday last from Halifax, and 15 days from St. John, N. B. She had on board the Captain and Mate of a piratical vessel, and crew as evidence against them. They are from Jamaica, and are to be delivered to the proper authorities.

New-York Athenæum.—It is stated in the New-York papers that upwards of 36,000 dollars have been subscribed to promote the objects of this institution. The list of patrons is entirely filled.

According to a recent enumeration of the inhabitants of the city of Washington, it appears that the present population amounts to 16,605, exclusive of those in the fort, barracks, and navy yard, being in the public service.

The Milledgeville (Geo.) Recorder states that the commissioners appointed to treat with the Creek Indians for the territory which they now occupy, have returned, not being able to fulfil the object of their mission.

The Norfolk papers state, that capt. Warrington will shortly sail from that port in the U. S. schr. Shark, to take command of the squadron in the West India seas, in place of Com. Porter, recalled.

The number of manufactories in Massachusetts appears by an official account, to be 161, possessing an aggregate capital of 21,463,000 dollars. Of these six are for manufacturing glass, and the remainder for iron, wool, cotton, leather, lead, flax, hemp, silk, wire, salt, &c. and it is believed the property invested in them considerably exceeds the amount of their charter-capital.

The Rev. Mr. Schroeder delivered a very eloquent discourse on Sunday evening, at Trinity Church in New-York, after which a collection was made for the benefit of the Orphan Asylum. Upwards of *six hundred and fifty dollars* were collected in aid of this valuable institution.

On Tuesday, the 30th ult. a large dwelling house, occupied by Mr. W. Nurse, of Townsend, Vermont, was entirely consumed by fire. On the day following a number of the neighbours and friends of Mr. N. *voluntarily* collected—timber was felled, hewed, and framed, and on Saturday a house was erected forty feet in length and thirty in depth.

The Grand Lodge of the State of North Carolina has voted five hundred dollars towards erecting a Monument at the grave of Washington, at Mount Vernon. A similar grant it will be recollected was made by the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire, and that of Tennessee.

Eight convicts confined in jail at Lenox, Mass. on the 26th ult. broke through the back part of the jail, by removing a stone 8 feet long, which had been firmly bolted into the wall, and made their escape. One of them has been retaken.

It is stated that the Mexican Republic is about voting eight millions towards building a navy; and the Republic of Colombia will probably make a similar appropriation.

The literary fund of New Hampshire amounts to $14,793 77, most of which is invested in the funded debt of the United States.

A case of slander, Mary Hayden *vs.* John Kremer, was tried in the Supreme Court at Boston. It was alleged that the defendant had called the plaintiff a liar and a thief. The defendant was not a man of property, but the jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff of three hundred dollars and costs of court.

The Bank for Savings, in the city of New York, has given notice, that after the 1st day of this month, the interest on deposits will be reduced to *four* per cent. It is understood that the aggregate of deposits in that bank amounts to twelve hundred thousand dollars.

General La Fayette, General Jackson, and Governor Clinton, are each to be presented with a suit of clothes, made of the broadcloth which lately received the first premium in New York, and was afterwards sold at auction at $15 40 per yard!

We learn from Washington, says the New York Gazette, that on the arrival of the North Carolina, 74, in the Mediterranean, the Erie will return to the United States; and that in case of the justification of commodore Porter, he will be sent out in the frigate Guerriere to Columbia river, where government intend to establish a naval and military force.

A great fall of rain, which continued about a week, has raised the water courses in North Carolina higher than had been known for 50 years. Considerable damage had been done among the mill-dams and bridges, and a horse mail was lost in swimming a river.

A bill has passed the Kentucky legislature, declaring it felony to take a dead body from the grave, without the consent of friends.

Letters have been received at New York, from the Right Rev. Bishop Hobart, dated at Venice, the early part of November, containing the welcome and interesting intelligence, that his health was greatly improved and daily improving.

A cotton factory is now erecting in Fayetteville, (N. C.) capable of containing 10,000 spindles; it is the property of Mr. M'Neal, of that place, and a gentleman of Providence, (R. I.)

In the year ending Sept. 30, 1824, there were imported into Kingston, Jamaica, from England, 13,632 bbls. flour; from British Colonies 1444; from the U. States 44,687.

The whole expenses of the government of South Carolina, from the 1st of June, 1790, to the 1st of October, 1824, were $12,598,334 79. Of this sum $1,475,243 28 were for internal improvements. During the same period, the city of Philadelphia alone expended more than *seven millions* of dollars for internal improvements.

Bank capital in Boston—13 banks (U. S. Branch not included,) aggregate capital, rising ten millions; Insurance capital, 21 companies, upwards of six millions.

Bank capital in New York—12 banks (U. S. Branch not included,) aggregate capital, upwards of 13 millions; Insurance capital, 33 companies, nearly ten millions.

The Legislature of Kentucky passed a law inviting Judge Sebastian to accept a pension and retire from the Bench. The Judge accepted the pension and resigned. At the next session the Legislature repealed the law giving the pension, and his honor was out of office and without *pay*.

Indian Rubber Shoes.—These shoes, some of which have lately been imported into Philadelphia, from South America, are spoken of as very comfortable and useful articles. Indeed, says the National Gazette, their advantages must appear evident when the elasticity and impenetrability of the gum of which they are made, are compared with the thin and absorbing quality of the leather or stuffs of which shoes are commonly manufactured. Females are beginning to exhibit a little more prudence in their winter apparel, and it is very likely that the bills of mortality would be most happily lessened, were these Gum Elastic Shoes substituted for the fashionable Sandals now in use.

Complaints have been frequently, and very properly, made, of the abuse of the Power constitutionally vested in the Governor of this Commonwealth for the appointment of Justices of Peace. The power to appoint those officers in Vermont is vested in the Legislature. At their late session they appointed one thousand three hundred and ninety-eight justices of peace. This is a greater number than we believe has ever been at one time in Pennsylvania;—yet, the population of Pennsylvania is more than four times that of Vermont.—Pennsylvania in 1820, had 1,049,456 inhabitants, and Vermont, the same year, had 234,846.

The *Landing of the Pilgrim Fathers in New England*, two hundred and four years ago, at Plymouth, was commemorated at that place, on Wednesday fortnight, with peculiar splendor and magnificence. Visitors from every part of New England and some from New York attended. The town was brilliantly illuminated. The exercises were opened by singing and prayer. An elegant and appropriate song, prepared by the Rev. Mr. Pierpont, was sung on the occasion. An oration, marked by more than the usual ability and eloquence of Professor Everett, graced the proceedings of the day—and in the evening there was a splendid ball and supper.

On the 23d ult. the house of Francis Henry, at Washington, Pa. was burnt down, and Mr. Henry and his wife, who were the only occu

The Murder in Kentucky.—We published, a short time since, an account of the murder of Mr. Baker, of Natchez. The Danville, Ky. Olive Branch, of Dec. 3, contains the following:

"Isaac Desha, apprehended for the murder of Francis Baker, has been committed to jail by an examining court, to await his trial at the next term of the Fleming Circuit.

"A bill for a change of Venue in the case of I. Desha, from Fleming to Harrison county, passed the House of Representatives, was sent to the Senate, and passed with amendments: on its return to the house, considerable opposition was made to the bill in its amended form, which it was thought might jeopardize its passage at all."

On the subject of this bill, we publish the following extract of a letter from a member of the Senate of the United States, to a brother of the deceased Francis Baker, Esq. dated Washington, Dec. 28th:

"I received your letter by the mail of this day, and immediately called on a gentleman of high respectability from the state of Kentucky, from whom I learned, that the law of which you speak, has really passed both branches of the legislature—that *the design of it is to save the life of as great a monster as now lives*—and *that there is much reason to fear that justice will be overpowered by family influence.*"

Longevity.—Within these last eight years, (says the Canada Spectator) there have died, in the village of Conawaga, ten Indians, each of them past an hundred years of age. Some days ago, the Curate buried a woman, aged 106. There is now living a squaw, who has her descendants to the fifth generation; in other words, the child has now living, her mother, grandmother, grandmother's mother, and grandmother's grandmother. It may be worthy of remark, that the life of these people is made up of a singular mixture of idleness and hardship, and upwards of ninety meals in a hundred consist of Indian corn (maize) cooked in a way peculiar to Indians.

The Delegation of Chickasaws who lately visited Washington city, came, we are informed, says the Gazette, by permission of the Government, in compliance with their request and at their own expense. One of the objects of their visit was to conclude an arrangement by which their annuity for one year, amounting to $35,000, should be employed, under the direction of the Government, towards the education and improvement of their children. We are gratified to learn that such an arrangement was effected. Five thousand dollars of the appropriation we learn, are to be applied to the expense of erecting buildings, &c. and the remaining thirty thousand are to be invested in stock, the interest of which is to be applied towards the support of the schools.

A large crowd of spectators assembled at Courtlandt street dock, New-York, about 12 o'clock on Wednesday, under the expectation of witnessing the landing of the pirates, which arrived there recently in the British brig Rifleman. A boat, with the U. S. Marshal, was seen to put off from the brig, in the North river, with a number of persons in her, and pull in for the dock. The crowd anxious to see the pirates, pressed forward on the bridge or stairs which leads up from the water on to the dock, and just as the Marshal and the boat's crew stepped out of the boat on the stairs, down the whole went in a moment and precipitated upwards of fifty persons into the river where the water was over their heads. Assistance being ready at hand, all, it is believed, were saved, though there were two or three hats recovered which they cannot yet find owners for.

Accounts from Bahia, to the 17th of November, state that some commotions have taken place in that city. "Two regiments in the garrison mutinied the last week in October, and for two days the town was in a state of riot and consternation. The military commander was killed in the affray. The troops were finally marched out of town and tranquility was restored. By sundry proclamations in the late papers, it appears that much disaffection exists towards the imperial government, and the expected invasion by Portugal was still talked of.

Mechanical Ingenuity.—Mr. Nathaniel Perkins, of Newburyport, (Mass.) a relation of the justly celebrated Jacob Perkins, has finished a pair of steel scissors, in a most delicate manner, which measure only three tenths of an inch in length, and weigh less than half a grain. These scissors are complete in all their parts and very highly polished.

Christmas.—This is the feast of the nativity of our Saviour, and is always celebrated on the 25th of December. The Epiphany is observed on the 6th of Jan. It was believed by the primitive church that both should be celebrated on the same day, but now the celebration is continued from Christmas to the Epiphany. The last is the feast of the adoration of the three kings, of the baptism of our Saviour and his miracles at the marriage of Cana. The word Epiphany signifies the appearance of God on earth, and hence the baptism was confounded with the nativity of our Lord.

Statue of Washington.—To some inquiries in the public papers, in Boston, relative to the subscription received for a monument of Washington, Mr. John Lowell, chairman of the committee for procuring the Statue, states that nearly $16,000 have been invested in public funds for that purpose; that Mr. Chantry, of Pimlico, London, the great rival of the late Canova, has agreed to deliver the statue on ship board, for ten thousand dollars, and that the committee will, in January next, make a choice of a place for its erection.

Combination Laws.—It appears that the laws against Combinations among Journeymen, which have been repealed in England, are still in force in New York. A number of Journeymen Tailors were tried at Buffaloe on the 21st ult. for the conspiracy to raise the wages. They were convicted and fined two dollars each. It appears very unfair that combinations among purchasers of grain and employers of Journeymen are allowed, while combinations of the less wealthy Journeymen are prohibited. Such laws operate directly against the poor man, and unjustly on all.—The repeal of all those laws in Great Britain is a lesson which we trust will not be lost upon this country.

Steam Boats.—A company has been formed at Baltimore, and the stock immediately subscribed, for the purpose of testing the practicability of running steam boats from York Haven to Northumberland. Experienced watermen are of opinion that the project is quite impracticable: but the Baltimoreans are no less entitled to credit for enterprize, on this account. The completion of the Union Canal, extending to some point between Green's mill and Clark's ferry, will however give the Philadelphians the decided advantage with regard to the river trade.

On Monday last, the President of the United States ratified, with the advice and consent of the Senate, a Convention concluded and signed at St. Petersburg, on the 5-17 of April, between the United States and Russia, by Mr. Middleton, our Minister at that Court, on the part of the United States, and Count Nesselrode and M. De Polettica, on the part of the Emperor of Russia, which establishes the boundary line of the two nations, upon the north west coast of America, and in the islands adjacent, at 55 deg. 40 min. north latitude.

Potter Court.—Recently a truckman was fined one dollar and costs of prosecution, amounting to $4 41, for not keeping to the right in the street, as the law directs.

A boy was fined two dollars and costs of prosecution for taking a keg of tobacco from the door of a grocery shop. He stated that "he only meant to take up the head and get a quid of tobacco." It appeared, however, in evidence, that the whole keg stuck to the head, and travelled off in company with *the quid*.—*Boston Courier.*

The information contained in the following paragraph is of great interest to the cause of science and of general improvement in the arts of civilized life:

Louisville, (Ky.) Dec. 31.—We are gratified to hear that Dr. Buchanan has succeeded in propelling a boat by the application of his newly invented generator. On Sunday last she ran five or six miles up the river and returned with a number of gentlemen who seem much pleased with its operation. The advantages which it is considered to possess over boilers now in use, are economy in the cost, a considerable saving of fuel, lightness, the space which it occupies, and entire safety against such accidents resulting from the bursting of the boiler; advantages which, combined, cannot fail to introduce it into general use. The boiler of the boat weighs about five hundred pounds. It is understood the Dr. intends applying it to propelling carriages on land, in which he feels confident it will be eminently successful.

Diabolical Attempt.—On Sunday morning last, an attempt was made to poison a whole family, consisting of seven persons, by the name of Carrol, residing in Laurens street, New York. A basket containing cakes, had been placed on the step, of which the whole partook, not suspecting any injury to follow. A few minutes after, the father was seized with symptoms of rather an alarming nature, and before medical assistance, which was promptly obtained, arrived, his wife and children were affected in the same manner. It was ascertained that arsenic had been mixed up with the cakes, and measures were immediately adopted to cause it to be discharged from the stomach. The father was soon out of danger. One of the children expired in great agony in the evening. Hopes are entertained of the recovery of the rest. Various reports are in circulation respecting this affair; one of which is, that the attempt had been made by a person who had been engaged in a law suit with Carrol, which the former lost, and that, enraged at his defeat, he had adopted this method to gratify his revenge. The basket in which the cakes were found, is said to have been traced to this same person.

Shocking effect of Jealousy.—A few days ago, a negro sailor in the town of Elizabeth City, N. J. having become jealous of his wife, was reprimanding her for her inconstancy; he was either so mortified or exasperated at some reply she made, that he attempted to cut his throat in her presence, which he so far effected as to produce some blood—immediately on seeing which, she fell down and expired in a few minutes. The man was free, the woman a slave belonging to the estate of Wilson Sawyer, deceased.

An odd thing that happened in Chester county, says the Village Record, is exciting considerable conversation. A cat was killed in Charleston township, and the skin sold at the store of Mr. Abisha Woolman, in Upper Merion, Montgomery county. The skin was a pure white, except a black spot in the middle, and when it was stretched and nailed up to dry, it was instantly remarked, that the black spot presented a beautiful female profile, the hair turned up on the back of the head, and secured by a comb; where the ear would come, white hairs were intermingled, so as to render that member distinct. It is said that the clear and deep colours—the well marked and fine outline, render it as pretty as it is remarkable, and several of the beaus have found a real or fancied resemblance to two or three of the handsomest girls in Charleston and Merion. Should this natural curiosity be sent to Mr. Peale, as is talked of, he might expect a crowd to see the likeness of a Schuylkill beauty.

Trask, the wonderful maniac, confined in Boston jail, who lately dispossessed himself of his irons in such a miraculous manner, was found lately again free from his shackles—large iron bolts having been broken, "and no man knew which way." The wretch has the appearance of a fiend in a momentary state of apathy. He had made no effort to escape, and the moment he was sent back to his cell, began caressing a cat, who is an inmate of his prison, and between him and whom there seems to exist a strong attachment.

Accounts from Alabama, state that another steamboat, the Montgomery, has lately been lost in the Alabama river, by striking on a *snag*, or sunken log, or part of a tree; and from New Orleans we learn, that a similar accident has recently happened on the Mississippi, sixty miles above New Orleans, to the steamboat Providence. In both cases, the vessels were in vain attempted to be saved from sinking by running them ashore.

Marriages.—A neat, dapper little gentleman, with smiling looks and pomaded hair, whisked into the office and handed me a slip of paper, on which a marriage was written. "Please, Sir," said I, "write your name on the back, as a reference; we do this to prevent impositions." "He! he! well, there can be no impositions," said he, "because I am the appy man myself." "O, I give you much joy, sir.—Twenty-five cents, sir." "Vell for vat you don't charge nothing for putting this ere marriage in the news? all the ladies like to read em." "Probably; but we have agreed, among the printers, to charge that sum for an insertion." "O, you turn out for igher vages."—"Not exactly so; but we must receive an equivalent for our heavy expenses. But in the midst of your happiness, are you unwilling to pay twenty-five cents to give it publicity?" "Vell, I don't know. Hi paid two dollars to the parson, and one dollar for ack-ire—two dollars to the play, and ten shillings for a little supper, and now two shillings more. Vell, I don't complain—ere it is—I vishes you a very good night, sir."

"Thus runs the world away." If there is an article of necessity, it is a newspaper. How men grumble—how the wife fidgets if the paper is not served up with the morning's coffee. The merchant runs his eye over the arrivals, and is greeted with the name of his wealthy ship, safely moored—the speculator finds an object on which he makes thousands—the man of letters finds something to amuse—the artist learns where encouragement is to be had—the politician discovers the rise and fall of parties, and the broker the rise and fall of stocks. The only one who escapes a thought in the crowd is the printer. He must get on as well as he can. Every thing is carried to the newspaper, and few things are expected to be paid for. He is at the expense of thousands, and the labour of night and day, to cater for the public, and yet two shillings is reluctantly given to him to insert a marriage. If others will not think of the printer, should he not think of himself.—*Noah's Advocate.*

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, on Tuesday last, Mr. Johnson, of Louisiana, submitted the following resolution for consideration:

Resolved, That the committee on naval affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of purchasing a steam ship or vessel of large size, capable of carrying a great number of men and boats, to be employed on the coast of Cuba and in the Gulf of Mexico, for the suppression of piracy.

In the House of Representatives, the speaker submitted a communication from the department of the treasury, transmitting the usual estimates of appropriations necessary for the service of the year 1825; which was referred to the committee on ways and means.

Mr. Crowninshield, from the committee on naval affairs, reported a bill "providing additional means for the suppression of piracy," which was twice read and committed to a committee of the whole on the state of the union.

Mr. Ingham moved to refer the message of the President, received on the 6th inst. to a select committee. Mr. Forsyth moved to add to the motion, "with instructions to receive from the President any evidences or explanations of his claims which he may think proper to present, and to file the same in the office of the clerk of this house, to be acted upon at the next session of Congress."

A motion to refer the message to the committee on claims, was decided in the negative, by a large majority. The question on Mr. Forsyth's amendments was decided in the affirmative—ayes 90, nays 70.

The question on Mr. Ingham's motion, as thus amended, was then decided in the affirmative, without a division, and a committee of seven members ordered to be appointed accordingly.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Extract of a letter dated Harrisburg, Jan. 5.

"The bill establishing the district court for the city and county of Philadelphia finally passed the house this morning. The period of its duration is limited to seven years, and by a section introduced by Mr. Mahany, the nisi prius, heretofore held at Philadelphia by the Judges of the supreme court, is abolished, and its business transferred to the district court.

Mr. Mahany presented the petition of the elders, deacons, and members of the German reformed congregation of the Northern Liberties, praying for authority to raise money by way of lottery in aid of the funds of the corporation.

Mr. J. R. C. Smith reported "a bill authorizing the governor to incorporate the Pennsylvania Infirmary for diseases of the ear and eye."

The house having proceeded to the nomination of a candidate for state treasurer, William Clark was nominated by Mr. Ritner. Tuesday is the day the election will be held.

On the 17th ult. the legislature of this State will again proceed to the election of a Senator of the United States.

It is a singular circumstance that during the present session of our legislature, petitions have been presented impeaching the conduct of no less than *three* judges of different county courts of the state—Walter Franklin, Robert K. Porter and Seth Chapman, Esquires. The charges against them are a want of firmness and honesty, and disposition to procrastinate and delay justice.

LEGISLATURE OF NEW JERSEY.

During the last session, the following banks have been chartered;—The People's Bank of Patterson, with a capital of 150,000 dollars, which pays a bonus of 4000 dollars to the state; Monmouth Bank, capital 100,000 dollars, pays a bonus of 2000 dollars; the Wechawk Bank, capital 125,000 dollars, pays a bonus of 5000 dollars; Franklin Bank of New Jersey, capital 300,000 dollars, pays a bonus of 15,000 dollars; New Jersey Protection and Lombard Bank, capital 400,000 dollars, pays a bonus of 25,000 dollars—making an amount of 1,075,000 dollars additional banking capital, which in the aggregate pays into the state treasury, by way of bonus, the sum of 51,000 dollars, for charters of twenty years duration, and the annual tax of one half per cent. on their capital, making 5,375 dollars tax per year, which, in the twenty years of their anticipated existence, w

amount to 107,500 dollars. Besides this, the Mechanics' Insurance Company of Essex has been incorporated, with a capital of 200,000 dollars, (without banking privileges) simply for the purpose of insuring against losses by fire, water, &c. This pays a tax also of one half per cent. upon its capital, amounting to 1000 dollars per annum. The Delaware and Raritan Canal, by the terms of its charter, is likewise to pay a bonus to the state of one hundred thousand dollars, and its stock is redeemable at cost by the state in fifty years. To complete the list, the Delaware and Passaic Canal Company are to pay a tax of one half per cent. on their capital, ($1,000,000) amounting to 5000 dollars per annum. From these statements, it will be acknowledged as an undeniable fact, that the legislature have made, by their recent enactments, ample provision for the pecuniary wants of the state for the future; and that, whatever difference of opinion there may be as to the *policy* of these measures, there can be very little as to the amount of monies they will bring into the treasury—the whole amount of bonus being 151,000 dollars, and the annual amount of tax 11,375 dollars, both of which will be increased in amount, when these several banks choose to extend their capital, as several are permitted by law to do.

The Governor of Delaware, in his executive communication, states to the legislature, that the militia should be put into a state of perfect discipline—he says, that there are in that state eighty corporations, and recommends more caution in granting incorporating acts—advises that all private acts of the legislature should be recorded at the expense of the party for whose benefit they are made. He communicates a resolution of the legislature of Georgia, proposing an amendment to the national constitution, that no part of that instrument be so construed as to authorise the importation or ingress of any person of colour into any one of the United States, contrary to the laws thereof. With this, he communicates another proposition for a constitutional amendment from the legislature of Ohio, providing for the gradual emancipation of the blacks.

The legislatures of Massachusetts and Delaware are now in session. The legislature of North Carolina adjourned on the 5th instant, after a session of fifty-two days, being the longest session of the legislative body ever known in that state.

On the 1st instant, DEWITT CLINTON took the oath of office of Governor of the state of New York, which was administered to him by Chief Justice Savage. The Governor has appointed Charles G. Haines to be adjutant general of the state. On Tuesday week, the legislature of the state assembled at Albany, Clarkson Crolius was chosen speaker of the house of assembly, and F. Seger, clerk. The message of the Governor was transmitted on the day following. It is of great length, and and embraces many topics of interest, which are handled with ability. The temper of the message is cheerful; and its tone liberal. The vast resources of New York, and her increasing preponderance of population, give to her legislation a more national cast, and a far wider scope, than belongs to that of most of the states.

Pennsylvania State Treasury.

SUMMARY STATEMENT

Of the Receipts and Expenditures at the State Treasury, for the year commencing with the first of December, 1823, and ending with the 30th day of November, 1824.

RECEIPTS.

Lands and Land Office Fees,	$44,080 06
Auction commissions,	14,200 00
Auction duties,	5,204 61½
Dividends on bank stock,	122,997 00
Do. on bridge and turnpike stock,	12,127 50
Tax on bank dividends,	24,711 70
Tax on offices,	8,887 73½
Tavern licenses,	30,883 32½
Duties on retailers of foreign merchandize,	18,490 12½
Militia and exempt fines,	2,280 09
Fees, secretary of state's office,	2,464 76
Third and last instalment on account of purchase of the Arch street prison,	16,666 67
Loans,	210,000 00
Bonus,	70,000 00
United States, on account of expenses in the late war,	5,510 00
Miscellaneous,	8,461 74
	$630,667 61½
Add balance in the Treasury on the 1st December,	60,787 13½
	$711,454 75

EXPENDITURES.

Internal Improvements,	$30,875 60
Expenses of government,	171,685 41
Militia expenses,	30,269 28
Pensions and gratuities,	22,754 85½
Education, Deaf and Dumb Institution, &c. &c.	12,000 00
Pennsylvania claimants,	1,122 21
Penitentiary at Philadelphia,	60,000 00
Penitentiary at Pittsburg,	12,820 31
Conveying convicts,	4,188 60½
Loans paid,	200,000 00
Interest on Loans,	77,888 80
Expenses of the late war,	260 78
Miscellaneous,	5,485 92
	$684,871 85½
Balance in the Treasury, on the 1st of December, 1824,	25,582 89½
	$711,454 75

Green-Room Intelligence.

Mr. Conway appears on our boards next Monday evening, in the tragedy of Othello.—The presence of this gentleman will afford the highest gratification, his talents being well known, and as deservedly admired.

A benefit has been given at the Park Theatre, New-York, to Mr. Chambers, the builder of the boat "American Star," which beat Capt. Harris at the late race.

The piece called "Frankenstein," founded on a German legend, of a student having created a monster, has been very flatteringly received at the Park Theatre, N. York.

Charles Gilfert, Esq. who has at present the control of the Theatre in Charleston, S. C. and under whose direction a theatre is about to be established at Albany, has been elected manager of the *American Opera House*, to be erected in New York.

Scotch Theatricals.—Mr. Kean, the celebrated tragedian, recently performed the character of Richard III. to an overflowing audience in the Glasgow Theatre. He looked well, and appeared to be in excellent *spirits*. His dress was new, and gorgeous to an extreme.—Though we are admirers of Mr. Kean, we cannot say that on this occasion we thought Richard was "himself again." In truth Mr. Kean indulged too much in froth, rant and ferocious gesticulation; in some of his best points we think he failed, and his pauses were frequently so protracted, that it was next to a miracle he did not *non plus* the other actors. On the whole the play did not go off well.—The combat scene was highly *tragi-comical*; Mr. Wynne, who enacted Richmond, we observed, knew nothing of fencing, and we earnestly beseech him, for his own sake, to place himself a few months under the care of Mr. Foucart, to learn the rudiments of this elegant, and, to him, necessary accomplishment. When Kean was lunging and thrusting, *secundum artem*, Wynne was busy as a bee, thrashing about him, as if beating carpets for a wager; and in the hottest part of the contest, by some awkward mischance, the button of his foil scratched Richard's brow, who resented this random blow by springing like a cat-o'-mountain at his adversary's throat.—The combat thickened now with a vengeance, and there was tugging and tugging, thrusting and thrashing, to the heart's content of every one present. Richard at length condescended to fall, and dispensing with the concluding speech, and his accustomed writhings, he contented himself with merely exclaiming, "Perdition seize thine arm, the chance is thine," before he lay "with his face upwards."

Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1825.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The proceedings of the last annual meeting of the "Female Society for the Extirpation of Bed Bugs, and for ameliorating the condition of those infested with them," shall be laid before the public. The motives which have called this truly philanthropic body together, are laudable in the extreme, and deserve the universal patronage of all who have laboured under the complicated distresses incident to the presence of troublesome vermin.

The Incantation from the favoured Muse of "*Melancholy*," shall appear—though we are not desirous to encourage its effects on ourselves or society, we nevertheless feel disposed that our correspondent, whose claims merit every attention, shall continue to dress his imagination in beautiful vagaries, and use this, or any other signature that pleases him, so that he gives us the privilege of adorning our columns with them often.

"Receipt for a Poem," another humourous effusion, from our friend D. will be found in its proper place next week.

What has become of Ganem? This enquiry has been made, and we have not been able to satisfy it. Shall we hear from him shortly? It will afford us pleasure to know of his welfare, and of the future inspirations of his muse.

Martin Roche's explanation of what quotient arises by dividing 0 by 0, has been delayed in its publication one week, owing to a press of other matters.

Lines to Miss Sarah Ann B*****, and an address to Hope, by Valmore, will be given.

"Ida" will not be overlooked.

There are numerous productions on file, which we are willing to insert—the want of room only prevents the fulfilment of such disposition.

Our country friends will find, on the fourth page, near the department allotted for agricultural essays, a *Weekly Prices Current* of flour, grain, &c. This we intend to correct and insert regularly, for their particular benefit. Should there be any articles not enumerated, the prices of which it would be their interest to know, we shall notice them hereafter.

Mr. Robert Waln, jr. of our city, has in press a work of more than ordinary merit, entitled the "Life of the Marquis De La Fayette." It derives a principal share of interest from the circumstance of the application which he has bestowed in gathering facts to elucidate the character and services of this great man, and we are satisfied, from the high literary standing of the Biographer, that this work will be generally sought after, as a chaste and correct Memoir of La Fayette, not merely of the actions relative to him, but of many important events which have transpired in his time. Great pains have been taken that this Biography should be composed of the most authentic materials, and considerable advantage has been derived, during eight months investigation, not only of the books relating to the subject, but of the experience and observations of living witnesses of the Marquis' fame and services, during the revolution. It will be embellished with a beautiful *half-length portrait of the General*, executed by Longacre, from the painting in possession of Mrs. Bloomfield, which some time since attracted so much attention in Philadelphia, and which was sent to this country by the General himself. It will be printed on fine paper, in about 350 to 400 pages 8vo.

It appears, by the able and perspicuous report made to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, on the fiscal concerns of the country, that the actual receipts into the treasury during the year 1823, including the balance on the 1st of January of the same year, amounted to $24,778,093 81, while the actual expenditures during the same period was 15,314,171, leaving a balance in the treasury on the 1st of January, 1824, of $9,463,922 81. The actual receipts into the treasury during the year 1824, embracing the moiety of the loan of five millions authorised by the act of the 26th of May, 1824, for paying the 6 per cent. stock of 1812, as also the balance in the treasury on the 1st of January, 1824, forms an aggregate of 36,444,816 77: the expenditures for the same period are estimated at 31,938,147 86, which leaves in the treasury on the 1st of January, 1825, a balance of 4,506,668 91. It is observed, however, that this balance is not to be considered as subject to appropriation, as there is about an equal amount of unsatisfied claims, which, though not called for in the year 1824, are necessary for the objects for which they were severally made, and which are, therefore, an existing charge upon the means of the treasury.

HAYTI.—The following letter has been received from a coloured man formerly of this city, now emigrated to Hayti. It is another proof, if more was wanting, of the good faith of the government towards persons arriving on that Island. The letter is dated Jeremie, Hayti, Dec. 5, 1824.

"I arrived at Port-au-Prince in nineteen days from the time I left Philadelphia, and in eight days sailed for Jeremie, and arrived at this place on last Sunday, the 28th, and was received with much pleasure. I like the place much; we have all been sick, but we are well at this time. It is much better here than I expected to find it. I would send some coffee and fruit, but there is no vessel here but what is bound to New York. I will send by the first vessel that is going. Trees are breaking down with coffee, and all kinds of fruit."

It was in May last, that several men were convicted of having set fire to the State House, in this city. They have ever since been confined in prison, and from that period but *three* fires have occurred. In the year 1821, there were twenty-nine fires—in 1822, twenty-two—in 1823, thirty-one—in 1824, fourteen.—Total in four years, ninety-six. The fires which happened in the latter part of 1822, and the beginning of 1823 were generally supposed to be the work of incendiaries.—The only fires of consequence, which occurred during the year 1824, are two:—March 29th, in Front, above Arch street; and April 18th, in Second, below Market street.

Bank of the United States.—At an election held by the Stockholders of the U. S. Bank at the Banking House in this city, on the third and fourth inst. the following gentlemen were chosen Directors for the ensuing year, viz. Thomas Cadwalader, Richard Willing, Joseph Hemphill, Samuel Wetherill, Lewis Clapier, Paul Beck, Jr. John A. Brown, Cadwalader Evans, Jr. Thomas P. Cope, John Sergeant, Silas E. Weir, Gustavus Calhoun, James C. Fisher, John Potter, of S. C. Robert Gilmor, of Maryland, Roswell L. Colt, of do. Robert Lenox, of New York, Daniel C. Verplank, of do. James Lloyd, of Massachusetts, W. Crowninshield, of do. And at a meeting of the board on the evening of the 4th inst. Nicholas Biddle, Esq. was unanimously re-elected President of the Institution for the ensuing year.

The fourth number of the London Westminster Review, a new journal, conducted with great spirit and acuteness, speaks thus of the Discourse of Charles J. Ingersoll, Esq. pronounced in October, 1823, before the American Philosophical Society in this city:

"This is a rapid but brilliant sketch of the condition of America, as compared with that of the European states—brilliant, not with the usual ornaments of oratory, but in splendid facts, which, while they display the progress of human intellect and enjoyment in America, shed also a cheering light upon the prospects of mankind. The picture is one which it becomes an Englishman and a philanthropist to view with unalloyed complacency. Our commercial interest, our common language and literature, the many ties which imagination and intercourse have added to our common descent, and the great principles of social policy which it is evident that, unless discussion be annihilated here, we must ultimately have in common also, render any feeling which approaches to national jealousy a monstrous absurdity. Nor can America, or any other country, start forward in such a career of improvement as is here traced without conferring important benefits, though not, perhaps, equal to what itself enjoys, in every nation with which it holds any other intercourse. With heartfelt pleasure, therefore, have we followed the orator in his exhibition of the American mind, as developed in education, literature, science, the arts, legislation, jurisprudence, medicine, and theology."

The steam boats Pennsylvania and Ætna, with the wharf and wood houses at Bordentown, New Jersey; also, about 150 cords of wood and other property, belonging to the Columbian Line Steam Boat Company, are offered for private sale. If not sold before the 29th instant, they will be sold at public auction, at the Merchants' Coffee House, in this city, at one o'clock. The Ætna is at New York.

During the night of the 10th instant, as the watchman was going his rounds he discovered that the door of a clothing store, No. 218, south Sixth street, was open; he gave an alarm, but no person was discovered in it, nor were any articles missed, and not liking the appearance of things, the watchman kept an eye upon the store, and two nights afterwards, he discovered something amiss; calling to his aid two others, they entered the store, and found a thief concealed, who had packed up a considerable quantity of merchandize. The rogue was next morning taken before the mayor, and by him ordered into quarters in the jail. It is believed that the thief was in the store two days previous, and offered a counterfeit bill. The names of the Watchmen were Henry M'Cormick, Frederick Allbright and John Bray.

At a meeting of the Montgomery Beneficial Society of the City and County of Philadelphia, held on Monday evening, the 10th inst. the following persons were chosen officers for the present year:—

Jacob R. Clark, *President.*
Francis M'Cormick, *Vice-President.*
Bartholomew Rees, *Secretary.*
Charles B. Rees, *Assistant Secretary.*
Chalkly Baker, *Treasurer.*
Abraham Vanhorn, *Steward.*
Jonathan Gardiner, *Messenger.*

COMMUNICATION.

It is announced in the last number of this paper, that there has been an important law decision, in the state of Missouri, respecting slaves. The decision runs thus:—"That the residence of a master, with his slave, in Illinois, with an intention of making that state his permanent place of abode, gives to the slave his freedom, by virtue of an ordinance made in 1787." Hence it appears that all masters, emigrating from Illinois with their slaves, in order to evade the emancipating law of that state, and who go to the state of Missouri, will still be subject to such law. (Would that that ordinance had the same bearing on every portion of these United States where slavery is tolerated!) What are we to expect would be the result, unless Liberty in Missouri, can raise her arm equal in force to her opposers in Indiana, and hurl the detestable monster, Slavery, from existence, ere he raises his head with increased strength on that rich soil. Did the present inhabitants of Missouri but appreciate the glory, honour, peace and prosperity, that would redound, not only to their own state, but to the Union, by the successful termination of the contest against slave-holders, they would not hesitate to lend their assistance in the cause of freedom. Slavery is obnoxious to the free-born soul: it racks the foundations of kingdoms, and overturns them. Even Rome, that once was called the mistress of the world, was levelled by it. Her citizens became proud, dissipated, luxurious, and unnerved, and therefore were an easy prey to her numerous and surrounding enemies. Many of those nations who used to tremble at the Roman name, became terrible to them in their debauched state; for they were no longer the temperate and hardy veterans of Liberty that existed when she was scarcely known, even to Sicily, the nearest island to her: they were no longer the people that contemned and despised the filthy practice of becoming rich through the ruin of their state and country. Now, if Rome, which had such a temperate and noble beginning, was overturned by Slavery, and became a despotic monarchy, it behoves the Americans, (whose very foundation is Liberty,) to look on that deceitful viper with a forbidding aspect, and feel the most violent hostility to it, even in its fairest shape.—E. F.

Warning to Collectors of Militia Fines.

Reported for the Saturday Evening Post.

W. J. S. P. } Before Tiberius Jefferson Bryant, Esq. a Justice of the Peace for the County of Philadelphia.

Summons issued, October 9th, 1824.
Returned, the 7th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M.

An action on the case for taking the personal property of the plaintiff, consisting of a pair of brass andirons, valued at eight dollars, for two dollars fine, for not performing military duty in 1824, and not making any return to the plaintiff of the manner in which the defendant disposed of the property. Constable, Welbank, returned summons, on oath, as having left a copy at the defendant's dwelling, the 9th of October, 1824. October 16th, 1824—The plaintiff appeared and claimed eight dollars for the andirons. He produced a copy of the levy which was made on the 13th of August, 1824, and proved, by T. M. B. Esq. the hand writing of the defendant. It also appeared, before the Magistrate, that a friend of the plaintiff, (Mr. M.) had called on the defendant, and asked him if he had not a militia fine against the plaintiff? The defendant replied in the affirmative. Mr. M. then asked him if he had made a levy on the plaintiff's goods? To which the defendant replied he had not. Mr. M. then paid the defendant the two dollars fine for the plaintiff in this cause, and took a receipt from the defendant for two dollars, which receipt was also proven by T. M. B. Esq. and that the money had been paid in his presence. After hearing the evidence, the Justice gave judgment, in favour of the plaintiff, for the andirons, amounting to eight dollars with costs of suit. Justice Bryant remarked, that he hoped this would be a warning to Collectors of Militia fines in future—that although Friends, and others, who were conscientiously scrupulous against performing military duty, would submit, like good citizens, to the laws enacted by the constituted authorities of their country, yet they would not, nor ought not to submit to an usurpation of power on the part of public officers, but would appeal to the law for redress.

November 22d, 1824—The Justice issued a rule on the defendant, returnable the 1st of December, at 4 o'clock, to show cause why an execution should not be issued for debt and cost. December 1st—At the request of the defendant's counsel, cause continued to the 3d of December, at 4 o'clock. P. M.—December 3d—The defendant and his counsel not appearing, the Justice issued execution against the defendant, for debt and cost. December 15th—The defendant in prison, on the execution, as per certificate of the keeper.

It is but justice to the counsel for the defendant to say, the cause of his not appearing after he was made acquainted with the nature of the case, was that he had no defence to make. The defendant also acknowledged, the Magistrate had given him every indulgence—that his decision was just, and that he had acted wrong. The defendant being sensible of the impropriety of his conduct, is the cause of the reporter not giving the names of the parties to the public. He has given enough to show the public the manner in which the rights of some of our most respectable and useful citizens are trampled upon.

Lines on the death of Miss ELIZABETH WIGHTENBRG, *who departed this life January* 10, 1825, *aged* 18 *years.*

Ye young companions of our departed friend,
Pause, and reflect how soon your life may ends
Think of the flower that bloom'd but yesterday,
How soon, 'twas nipt, to wither and decay.

Her work was short—nature's debt is paid,
And in the grave her lovely form is laid;
There it shall rest, till God that loves the just,
Shall bid it rise, tho' moulder'd in the dust.

No sickness there disturbs her quiet breast,
Which now in Heaven doth forever rest;
No more her body feels the deathly chill,
She's gone—'twas by her Heavenly Father's will.

Let Elizabeth's virtues be on you impress,
The part she chose to insure eternal rest,
That when the hour of death to you appears,
Jesus will sooth, like her's, your anxious fears.

A. B****.

OBITUARY.—Departed this life on Tuesday afternoon, Mrs. SARAH RHIL, at the advanced age of 85 years, the greater part of which she lived in the immediate vicinity of Kensington, where a few of her early associates, and a multitude of acquaintances remain to testify her worth and attainments. Blest with a penetrating mind, and retentive memory, she would often delight the youthful hearer with the pleasing tales of former times. The days and events of the Revolution, in particular, were themes she loved to dwell upon; for then she shared in the perils peculiar to the ravages of war. Her husband fell in battle, during the early part of that struggle, and she was left, with a large family of children, amid the dangers of the day, surrounded by a ruthless foe, a part of whom were lodging in the very house she occupied, having driven her from its lower apartments. She attained a good old age, and has descended to the tomb like a shock of corn, fully ripe, for the great harvest of the latter day.

Rest, rest, oh! parent, rest in peace!
But still thy memory shall live
Within our hearts, 'till life shall cease,
And we on earth no longer grieve.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 8. Brig Vineyard, Chevver, Babia, 43 days, Mdze.
Ship Henry, Tucker, Cagliare, 47 days, Salt.
Brig Ruth, Tear, St. Jago, Sugar.
Ship Ohio, Kay, New Orleans, 24 days, Sugar.
Ship Ruth & Mary, Frazier, Montevideo, 65 days, Mdze.
11. Ship Carolinian, Hewes, Charlestown, 9 days, Cotton and Rice.

CLEARANCES.

Jan. 7. Ship Conestoga, White, Havre.
Brig Gleaner, Prince, St. Thomas.
8. Brig Prometheus, Walker, New Orleans.
11. Brig Happy Return, Holbrook, Marmalijo.

MARRIED,

On Thursday evening, the 6th inst. by the Rev. Thomas Birch, the Rev. HENRY G. KING, to Miss HARRIET M'MASTERS, all of this city.

On the 6th inst. by the Rev. Thomas Griffin, Mr. EDWARD STEPHENSON, to Miss JULIAN TRANE.

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. P. E. Mayer, D. D. JAMES L. DUNN, Esq. Counsellor at Law of Schuylkill county, to Miss SARAH, only daughter of George Rees, Esq. of Southwark.

On Tuesday evening, by the Rev. Dr. Thomas Sargent, Mr. SAMUEL HUNTER, to Miss HANNAH SHAW PETERSON, both of Delaware County, Pennsylvania.

At Germantown, on the eleventh day of May last, by the Rev. James Rooker, THOMAS U. WALTER, to Miss MARY ANN E. HANCOCKS, daughter of Mr. Robert Hancocks, of this city.

On Thursday evening last, the 6th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Burch, Mr. JAMES M. DANIEL, to Miss MARATTE BURTON, both of this city.

DIED,

On Thursday morning, the 13th inst. of a pulmonary com, laint, JONATHAN D. ELLIS.

On Monday evening, the 10th inst. Miss ELIZABETH WIGHTENBRG, aged 18 years.

On the 10th inst. Mr. ISRAEL HOOPES, in the 87th year of his age.

On Sunday afternoon, the 9th inst. ITHEMAR EATEN, aged 33 years.

On Sunday evening, Mrs. CATHARINE CRABB, wife of William Crabb, in the 28th year of her age.

On Tuesday afternoon last, Mrs. ELIZABETH ADAMS, aged 57 years.

On Tuesday evning, the 10th inst. Mr. JOHN WHITALL, of Germantown, aged 49.

On Sunday morning, Mrs. MARY DICKENSON, wife of Richard Dickenson, and daughter of Charles Johnson.

On Friday afternoon the 7th inst. Mr. JOHN BECK, of this city.

On Wednesday morning, Miss SARAH GUYER, in the 21st year of her age.

On the 31st inst. at the residence of his daughter, in the Northern Liberties, STEPHEN PHILLIPS, formerly of West Whiteland Township, Chester County, at the advanced age of 96 years.

At Havre-de-Grace, in France, on the 31st October last, ROBERT GAMBLE WIRT, son of the Attorney General of the United States, a young gentleman of distinguished talents and attainments.

Deaths during the past week.

	Adults.	Children.	Total.
Philadelphia,	38	47	85
New York,	31	27	58

To be Sold, at Private Sale,

A FARM in the Township of Greenwich, County of Gloucester and State of New-Jersey, situate on Cranwell Creek, 13 miles from Camden, 8 miles from the River Delaware; Containing 130 Acres, 30 of Meadow, 5 of Cedar Swamp, 15 Acres of Wood land, and the rest in good Arable Land, divided into 5 fields. A two story Brick Dwelling House and Kitchen, two Barns, Cribhouses, with other out Buildings, together with an excellent Apple Orchard. The public road leading from Woodbury to Repaupo runs through the premises, and a packet which runs twice a week to Philadelphia in the summer season leaves near the same. Any person wishing to buy will first view the Farm—For further particulars apply to the Subscriber living thereon.

Jan. 18—4* WILLIAM BECKETT.

WRITING, DRAWING, and ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

G. GARTH, respectfully informs Parents and others interested in the education of young persons, that he has commenced teaching the above branches in *distinct classes*. Scholars may be entered for one, or all the branches, as most convenient, particular hours being allotted to each subject.

The advantages of this mode of instruction are well known. When the teacher's undivided attention can be devoted to one class, not exceeding twelve, or fifteen, no time is lost, and the progress made by the pupils is strikingly rapid.

A few vacancies remain to be filled up. For particulars inquire at No. 193 North Third street, between Green and Coates' streets. jan 18—tf

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THE CABINET.

Second edition, revised and corrected.

IN the press and will be published in a few days—"THE CABINET, or works of darkness brought to light: being a retrospect of the anti-christian conduct of some leading characters in the society of Friends towards Elias Hicks—together with the proposed QUAKER CREED, and an Appendix containing remarks on Thomas Eddy's celebrated 'Facts and Observations,' with a glance at passing events."

To be had at J. MORTIMER'S, 74 South Second street, Philadelphia. jan 18—3t*

WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

GRAND BALL,

To Aid the Funds of the said Monument.

THE Subscriber, in his last notice of the New Year's Eve Ball, stated his intention to give a GRAND BALL, at the Washington Saloon, to aid the funds of the *Washington Monument*, interest his friends and the public, that the same will take place on the 28th instant, and trusts a liberality will be displayed on that occasion for which our citizens have been so characteristic.

Tickets to be had at the saloon, at one dollar each. A gentleman is entitled to two ladies tickets.

Subscriptions will also be received, at the Saloon, for the Washington Birth Night Ball, to take place on Tuesday, the 22d February next. P. C. LABBE.

On this occasion, the Saloon will be ornamented with a large and correct likeness of General Washington, and two elegant transparencies in front of the building.

jan. 15—3t

ENGLISH ACADEMY,

No. 152 SOUTH TENTH STREET.

THE Subscriber, late pupil of the Rev. Dr. Gray, Rev. Dr. Wylie, and Mr. Fennell, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that his SEMINARY continues open for the reception of pupils. The course of study in his institution includes, in addition to the more elementary branches of Grammar, Arithmetic, and Geography, the higher studies of Mathematics, Elocution, Natural Philosophy and Topography. The preceptor promises his most strenuous efforts to promote the moral and intellectual advancement of those committed to his care, and solicits a continuation of public favor. Terms $8 per quarter. Children under 7 years of age, $5 per quarter. WILLIAM P. SMITH.

References—S. D. Wylie, D.D.—E. S. Ely, D.D.—Rev. Mr. Bedell, John Sergeant, Joseph Reed, William Rawle, C. S. Ingersoll, Esquires, Gen. R. Patterson, and Dr. Jackson. jan 13—eo3t

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Six Cents Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, living in Marple Township, Delaware County, the 20th of Sept. 1824, an Indented Negro lad, about 17 years of age, named Essex Alex. Whoever takes up said runaway and brings him to the owner, shall receive the above reward, but no charges.

I forbid all persons harbouring or trusting him on my account. DAVID HALL.

jan. 18—3t*

Promissory Notes and Drafts

THAT are negotiable, discounted, and money procured on securities. Also, Insolvent's Bonds and final Petitions correctly and legally drawn, and their business attended to throughout, on such terms as may be suitable to the condition of applicants. Apply to

CHARLES M. PAGE,
No. 3 North 6th street, near Market.

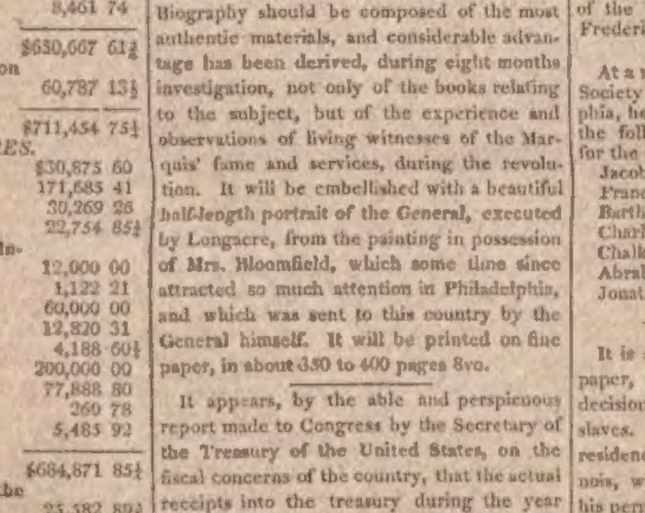
Office open every evening until 8 o'clock.
Jan. 15—7t

INSOLVENT DEBTORS

FOR the next March Term, can have their Bonds and Final Petitions correctly and legally drawn, and their business attended to throughout, on such terms as may be suitable to the condition of the applicant, at

No 7, North Sixth Street.
jan 15—tf One door below South Alley.

STENOGRAPHY.



MR. GOULD will commence his last course of Stenographic Instruction in this city, for the present season, on Monday, the 17th inst. at 7 o'clock P. M.

Persons who wish to profit by his instructions, will do well to call soon, as a respectable class is already formed, and none will be received after the course commences.

Application may be made to Mr. G. at his School Room, No. 30 South Seventh street, between Chesnut and Sansom streets. The course will consist of ten lessons, of an hour and a half each. Terms $5.

Gentlemen who have attended Mr. G.'s former Classes in this city, are invited to practice with the new Classes gratuitously.

Individuals and Select Classes may be waited on, at such times and places as may suit their convenience, not interfering with the above arrangement. jan 15—1t*

A COTTON FACTORY,

TO Rent or Lease for a term of years, with three dwelling houses. It contains 900 spindles, with room for more, or a number of power looms. It has lately undergone a complete repairing, and the water works and gearing are entirely new. It is situated in the village of STANTON, Delaware, five miles west of Wilmington, and 14 miles from French Town and Elkton, on the post road from Philadelphia to Baltimore, on an excellent stream, and has the best water right. The situation is pleasant and healthy, and the rent low. Possession can be given immediately, or on the 25th of March next. For terms, apply to the Subscriber, on the premises. EDWARD MARSHALL.

jan. 1—3t

Turning, Machine Making, &c.

JOHN C. KINNAN, respectfully informs the Manufacturers and the public in general, that he has commenced the business of Turning and Machine making, at No. 40, SOUTH THIRD STREET, (Second Story) Philadelphia, where he hopes, by a strict attention, to merit the patronage of a generous public.

Turning in Silver, Steel, Iron, Brass, Ivory and Wood
Turning Lathes made and repaired,
Bullard Balls of seasoned Ivory,
Ivory Counters, white and coloured,
Ivory Cases for silver Pens,
Ivory Memorandum Books in cases,
Ivory and cane Umbrella and Parasol Mountings,
Steel Nut Picks with ivory handles,
Morocco Balls made and adjusted,
Hose Screws and Engine Work,
Cutlers' Steel, Brass, Ivory and Wood Turning,
Screw Plates, Taps and Dies made and repaired,
Gold & Silver Smith's Turning,
Mill, Ship, and all kinds of heavy Turning,
All sorts of Machinery made and repaired.

☞ Manufacturers are invited to send patterns of such parts of Machinery as they may wish, such as Top Rollers, Saddles, Pasing Wheels, Bobbins, Spindles, Fliers, &c. which will be punctually attended to, and delivered to order, at low prices. aug. 28—6m

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TOOTH-ACHE

Cured Instantaneously and without Pain, even where all the known applications have failed to afford relief.

S. MILFORD, *Dentist, from London,*

ASSURES those who may be disposed to try his remedy, that he will make a perfect cure, and enable the patient to chew with the teeth that were affected, even though the complaint had been aggravated by bad treatment. In less than forty-eight hours after the pain is cured. Mr. M. can plug the tooth with the greatest ease to the patient. Black and yellow teeth cleaned and brought to their original colour, and prevented from decaying, if it has commenced. He also separates and makes the teeth even, and takes away the decayed parts.

Artificial Teeth neatly fixed and Stumps and Teeth extracted.

MILFORD'S TOOTH POWDER. This highly approved and valuable Powder, is excelled by none in use; it not only gives the Teeth an elegant polish but preserves and hardens the gums.—Price 25 cents.

Milford's ANODINE DROPS, for the cure of Tooth-Ache—Price 50 cents. LOTION, for the Cure of Scorbutic Gums, and to fasten the teeth, and restore the flesh when lost—Price 50 cents. These medicines are warranted efficacious and at the same time innocent; for sale by S. MILFORD, No. 187, South Fifth, near Spruce street. may 14—1y

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PUBLIC SALES AT AUCTION.

No. 41 Market street, a few doors above Second.

PACKAGE SALE.

On Wednesday the 19th instant, at 10 o'clock, on a liberal credit.

150 Packages Spring Goods, just received per packet ship Tuscarora, and Constitution, at New-York—7-8 super new style Cambric Prints, 6-8 do. Lond n Painted Chints, printed Marcelles and Jean mousquetaled Nankeens, 6-8 and 6-4 Cambric Muslins, 6-4 Cambric Jeans, just bl'ds, 6-4 Hair Cords and Jobbies, 6-4 Cambric Dimities, 6-8 Cambric Shirtings, men's and women's white and coloured Cotton Hosiery, 4-4 & 6-4 Waterloo Gingham, Dimities, printed Shawls, Ossnaburgs, bleached Sheetings, &c.

The goods will be opened for inspection and catalogues delivered one day previous to the sale—and purchasers are assured they will be sold without reserve.

COMLY & TEVIS, *Auc'rs.*

JONATHAN FELL,

No. 52, South Front St. 4th house below Chesnut.

RESPECTFULLY informs his Customers and the Public generally, that he has now for sale the following Articles of a superior quality, and at the most reduced prices—to wit:

MUSTARD, in Bottles, Canisters and Kegs.
CHOCOLATE, No. 1 and 2, and extra No. 1.
Ground and Race GINGER.
Jamaica and Country CAYENNE and Ground Black PEPPER.

N. B.—Families can obtain any of these articles, by applying as above. jan. 1—6m

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Just published, and for Sale, by

ISAAC PUGH, South-East corner of Third and Race sts. "The Knowledge of the Lord, the only True God." To which is added Remarks upon the Doctrine of Perseverance, by JOHN SCOTT. Price 25 Cents.

I. P. has also for sale "Salvation by Christ," by John Scott.

Books & Stationary, suitable for Store keepers, Teachers, &c.——Hanging Papers, a general Assortment for sale, very cheap. oct. 23—tf

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CHEAP SHOE STORE,

NO. 266,

S. E. corner of Market and Eighth streets.

THE Subscriber offers his present stock of Boots and Shoes at the following very low prices, viz:

Gentlemen's best Phila. made Boots,		4 00	to 4 50
Do.	do. do. Monroes,	3 50	3 75
Do.	do. do. Shoes,	1 25	1 50
Men's	do. do. Grain Shoes,	1 00	1 12 1-2
Do.	do. do. coarse do.	1 00	1 12 1-2
Boys' Monroes, best quality,		87 1-2	1 25
Do. fine Shoes, do.		87 1-2	1 12 1-2
Do. coarse do.		62 1-2	75
Ladies' Valencia Slippers,		1 00	1 12 1-2
Do. do. Bootheels,		1 25	1 37 1-2
Do. Morocco Slippers,		87	1 12 1-2
Do. do. do. Bootheels,		1 12 1-2	1 25
Do. do. 2d quality,		50	75
Do. fine Leather shoes,		87 1-2	1 12 1-2
Do. coarse do. do.		75	1 00

With a variety of Misses' and Children's Morocco and Leather Boots and Shoes, equally cheap.

J. MILLMAN.

N. B. A general assortment of Trunks, also very cheap. june 12—6m

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ELIAS HICKS'S SERMONS.

PROPOSALS by Joseph and Edward Parker, No. 157 Market Street, Philadelphia, for publishing, by subscription, a series of EXTEMPORANEOUS DISCOURSES by ELIAS HICKS, Delivered at the several Friends' Meetings of Philadelphia, Germantown, Abington, Byberry, Newtown, Middletown, Falls and Trenton, in 12 mo. 1824. Taken in Short-hand by M. T. C. Gould.

Conditions.—This work will be printed in octavo, on a fine paper and good type, and will contain 12 sermons and about three hundred pages.—The work will be delivered to subscribers neatly bound and lettered, for one dollar and fifty cents per copy.—Any person who will procure ten subscribers, and become responsible for the payment, shall be entitled to the eleventh for their trouble.—The work will be put to press as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained to warrant the publication.—The price to non-subscribers will be two dollars. dec 18—tf

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NOTICE.

ALL Persons having claims against the estate of JOHN MOULSON, deceased, will please to present their accounts, properly attested, and those indebted to make payment: and also, all persons having accounts or papers of his in their possession, will please to deliver them to the Subscriber, at No. 68 North Third Street, without delay.

RICHARD S. RISLEY,
dec 18—tf Administrator.

Saddle, Bridle, Collar and Harness MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced the SADDLE, BRIDLE, COLLAR and HARNESS Making Business, at No. 79 NORTH SECOND STREET, third door above Arch, where he keeps constantly on hand, an assortment of the above articles, together with Whips, Trunks, &c. which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms, for Cash, or in exchange for Country Produce. Also, Jersey Whips, of superior quality. CHARLES RISDON.

N. B. Ladies and Gentlemen can be accommodated with board at the above place, on reasonable terms. dec. 11—3m

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LAND AGENT,

Broker and Conveyancer's Office,

No. 7 N. 6th st. a few doors above Market.

THE Subscriber offers his services to his friends and the public in the purchase and sale of Real Estate, and Agency business in general, engrossing of Writings, posting of Books, adjusting the accounts of Executors, Administrators, Assignees, &c. drawing of Deeds, Bonds, Mortgages, Agreements, Bills of Sale, Assignments, Powers of Attorney, Apprentices' Indentures, Articles of Co-partnership, Leases, and all other writings in the line of Conveyanc

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

BAKED BEANS.

Oh! how my heart sighs for my own native land,
Where potatoes and squashes and cucumbers grow;
Where cheer and good welcome are always at hand,
And custards and pumpkin pies smoke in a row;
Where pudding the visage of hunger wreathes,
And what is far dearer, the pot of *bak'd beans*.

Let Maryland boast of her delicate profuse,
And large water-melons, and canteloupes fine;
Her turtles and oysters and terrapin stews,
And soft crabs high-seasoned with brandy and wine,
Ah! neither my heart from my native land wrests,
When smokes on the table the pot of *bak'd beans*.

The pot of *bak'd beans!* with what pleasure I saw it
Well season'd, well pork'd, by some rosy fat'd dame;
And when from the glowing hot oven she drew it,
Well crisp'd and well brown'd to the table it came.
Oh! give me my country, the land of my teens,
Of the dark Indian pudding and pot of *bak'd beans*.

The pot of *bak'd beans!* Ah, the muse is too frail,
Its taste to descant on, its virtues to tell;
But look at the sons of New-England so hale,
And her daughters so rosy—twill teach thee full well;
Like me it will teach thee to sigh for the means
Of health—and of rapture;—the pot of *bak'd beans*.

A YANKEE.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Messrs. Editors—I offer the following solution to the problem which appeared in your paper of the 8th inst. concerning the three canisters: First pour the 5 gallon canister full from the 8, which will leave 3 in the 8, none in the 3, and the 5 full; then fill the 3 out of the 5, and there will remain 2 in the 5, and the 3 full; then empty the 3 in the 8, which will then contain 6 gallons, and the 3 will be empty; pour the 2 out of the 5, into the 3; then fill the 5 out of the 6, which is in the 8 gallon canister, and there will remain 1 in the 8, 2 in the 3, and the 5 will be full; then pour 1 gallon out of the 5 into the 3, which will fill it; then empty the 3 into the 8, which will leave 4 in the 5, and 4 in the 8 gallon canister—and the oil is divided equally, without any measure except the three canisters. HENRY.

[W. R. P.'s solution of the above question is on file; but being, in substance, the same as Henry's, we did not suppose it necessary to publish both, and have given the preference to the one received first.]

Answers to the Conundrums which appeared in the Saturday Evening Post on the 1st January:—1st. Any quantity less. 2d. Becoming seasick. 3d. Becomes a wreck. 4th. Love-letter. 5th. Ship-board. 6th. Pit-saw. 7th. Man-age.

"OUR TOM SAYS SO."

Whether a disposition to tell tough stories is born with some folks, or not, requires more of a philosopher than I am to determine; but such a theory might be well supported by the evidence of living examples. I have known men of good capacity, and in other respects, harmless lives, who, in most of their conduct, evinced sound sense, and sound discretion too, so notoriously given to lying, that they were not in one case out of a hundred believed, when they spoke the truth. Tom Twist, was one of these. His father lived on the top of the hill, about half a mile from us, and Tom made it his principal business, when times were dull at home, to wander about the neighbourhood, and retail the news to the good housewives and their children; never failing to carry home with him a good store of the marvellous.

Tom at first, maintained so much apparent consistency in his stories, that his good old father used frequently, on his own credit and responsibility, to repeat them. But in process of time, it was discoverable that Tom's fancy was so much better than his memory, that truth and he seldom dealt together. The old man observed it, and used afterwards to finish his second hand narratives with the brief but pithy sentence—*Our Tom says so.* Thus people knew how much of the story to believe; the old gentleman's credit remained unimpeached, and nobody suffered harm, because nobody believed the story.

It is a pity people are not all as considerate in these days, as old Mr. Twist, used to be.—We should then know better what to believe; for there are more Tom Twist's in the world than one, and many a man who retails other people's stories, would save his credit, if he took care to rest them on the shoulders of their first propagators.—*Emporium.*

In the course of a trial lately held at Albany, N. Y. an eminent Counsellor well known as a *practitioner* in bombastic, inflated, and ridiculous language, put the following questions to a witness:

Counsellor. Did not you see Mr. ——, raise his muscular arm, and attempt to enforce and coerce a preponderation of the timidity and fears of my client?

Witness. Sir?

C. Did not Mr. —— attempt the infliction of the most violent and outrageous corporeal contusion and chastisement?

W. Sir?

C. Did not Mr. —— attempt to strike the plaintiff?

W. Yes, Sir.

C. From your situation, could you not have the most commanding view of the altercation; and was there any thing interfering between you and the objects, that could in any wise dim your opticular faculties, or create any obtuseness of vision?

W. Sir?

C. I say, sir, were not your organs of sight in a situation to have a most clear, unclouded, and bright, view of this most villainous, foul, and rancorous transaction?

W. Sir?

C. Did you not plainly see Mr. —— knock Mr. —— down?

W. Yes, sir, I did.

NAY NOSE.—A short time since, a young lad, an apprentice to a plasterer, in Perth, had his nose bitten off by one of the mail-coach horses. The Taliacotic art of a neighboring surgeon was put in requisition, and the detached member was restored to its proper situation. The operation, however, had to be performed twice, ere the plasterer was fully satisfied of the perpendicularity of the index of his countenance.

THE TWO ELEPHANTS.

Not long since, two elephants were taken from the menagerie of the Prince of Orange, at the House in the Woods, near the Hague. The morning after their arrival in Paris, these animals were put in possession of their new habitation. The first who entered was the male (Hans) who seemed to enter it with a degree of suspicion. After having issued with precaution from his cage, his first care was to survey the place. He examined every bar with his trunk, and tried their solidity. The large screws by which they are held together were placed on the outside; these he sought for, and having found them, tried to turn them, but was not able. When he came to the partition, or gate, which divides the two apartments, he found it was only fixed by an iron bar, which rose perpendicularly. He raised it with his trunk, pushed up the door, and entered into the second apartment, where he took his breakfast quietly, and appeared to be perfectly easy. In the mean time, the female (Peggy) was conducted into the first lodge. The mutual attachment of these animals was recollected, and likewise the difficulty with which they were parted, and induced to travel separately. From the time of their departure from the Hague they had not seen each other; not even at Cambray, where they passed the winter in 1797. They had only been sensible that they were near neighbours. Hans never lay down, but always stood upright or leaning against the bars of his cage, and kept watch for Peggy, who lay down and slept every night. On the least noise, he sent forth a cry to alarm his mate. The joy they felt on seeing each other again was thus expressed:—When Peggy entered, she uttered a cry, denoting the pleasure she experienced on finding herself at liberty. She did not immediately observe Hans, who was feeding in the inner lodge; neither was he directly aware that she was so near him; but the keeper having called him, he turned round, and on the instant the two elephants rushed into each other's embraces, and sent forth cries of joy so animated and so loud, that they shook the whole hall. They breathed also through their trunks, with such violence, that the blast resembled an impetuous gust of wind. The joy of Peggy was most lively; she expressed it by quickly flapping her ears, which she made to move with astonishing velocity, and drew her trunk over Hans with the utmost tenderness. She in particular put her finger (the extremity of the trunk terminates in a protuberance which stretches out on the upper side in the form of a finger, and possesses in a great degree the niceness and dexterity of that useful member) into his ear, where she kept it a long time, and after having drawn it affectionately over the whole body of Hans, she put it tenderly into her own mouth. Hans did exactly the same to Peggy, but his pleasure was more concentrated. This he appeared to express by his tears, which fell from his eyes in abundance.

WEEKLY PRICES CURRENT,

[Corrected every Thursday for the Saturday Eve. Post.]

Bacon,	- -	lb.	$0	6½	a	$0 8
Beans,	- -	bush.	1	00	a	1 5
Beef, Philad. Mess,		bbl.	12	00	a	0 00
Do. cargo & prime,		,,	6	00	a	9 00
Butter, lump,	-	lb.		10	a	12
Do. salted, insp.		,,		8	a	00
Feathers, Amer.		,,		32	a	35
Fish, Mackarel, No. 1,		bbl.	5	75	a	00
Flour, wheat, P. s. f.		,,	5	00	a	00
Do. rye,	-	,,	2	50	a	00
Do. corn meal,		,,	2	25	a	00
Do. do.		hhd.	10	50	a	00
Grain, wheat,		bush.	1	00	a	00
Do. rye,		,,		40	a	00
Do. corn, Penn.		,,		35	a	00
Do. do. southern,		,,		32	a	00
Do. oats,		,,		20	a	00
Do. barley,		,,		60	a	70
Do. bran, double,		,,		14	a	15
Lard, Penn.		lb.		10	a	00
Pork, J. & P. mess,		bbl.	13	00	a	0 00

JOB PRINTING,

OF all descriptions, neatly and expeditiously executed, at moderate prices, by ATKINSON AND ALEXANDER, at their office back of No. 31 Market street, four doors below Second st. north side.

NEW CLOTH STORE,

No. 298 Market Street.

THE Subscriber has just received and offers for sale, at a small advance on auction prices, the following goods:

Superfine, Middling, and Low-priced Cloths,
do do do Cassimeres,
do do do Satinetts,
do do do Coatings,
Double Milled Drab Cloths, Pelisse Cloths, Fashionable and Low-priced Vestings, Cords, Velvets, Blankets, Baizes, &c. &c.

J. SUMMERL.

dec. 18, 1824—6t*

CHEAP SHOE STORE,

No. 258, Market Street, fifth door below 8th street, Philadelphia. The Subscriber offers his present Stock of SHOES and BOOTS, at the following very low prices, viz:

Gentlemen's Philadelphia made warranted Boots, 4,00 a 5,00
Do. do. Monroes, 1,50 a 1,75
Do. do. Shoes, 1,25 a 1,50
Do. do. Buckskin do. 1,50 a 1,75
Men's do. Grain do. 1,00 a 1,12
Do. do. Coarse do. 1,00 a 1,25
Boys' do. Monroes, best quality, 1,00 a 1,12
Do. do. Shoes, do. 87 a 1,12
Do. do. Coarse do. 62 a 87
Ladies' Valencia Slippers, full trimmed, 1,00 a 1,12
Do. Morocco do. Heels and trimmed, 1,00 a 1,12
Do, do. Spring Heels, do. 90 a 1,00
Do. do Boots Trimmed, 1,62 a 1,75
Do. Leather do. 1,12 a 1,37
Do. Morocco thick soaled Shoes, 1,12 a 1,25
Do. do. do. with Heels, 1,25 a 1,50
Do. Leather do. do. 87 a 1,25
Do. do. Pumps, 75 a 1,00
Misses' Morocco do. 62 a 75
Do. Valencia do. 75 a 87
Do. Leather do. 50 a 62
Children's Morocco Boots, 37 a 62
Do. Leather do. 37 a 62
With a variety of others, equally cheap.

JOSEPH EVANS.

N. B. A general Assortment of TRUNKS, also very low. march 6—1y

PHILIP PRICE, Jr.

INFORMS his Friends and the Public, he has established a Copper Plate Printing Office, at No. 60 Lombard street, three doors above Third street.

Orders left there, or at No. 71 Market street, for Copper Plate Printing, in all its branches, will be promptly attended to on the lowest terms. 1mo. 1—tf

Holmes' Pulmonary Specific,

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS.

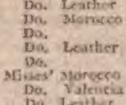
An Appeal to the public on the necessity of guarding against that much neglected Complaint generally termed a Common Cold and Cough, and of applying a safe and timely Remedy.

IF we take a cursory view of the amazing number of diseases with which the inhabitants of the world are afflicted, and the almost innumerable remedies perpetually advertised for each, we should be apt to imagine that it is scarcely possible for any human being to enjoy uninterrupted health for the short period of a single month by any effort of prudence or discretion which it may be in his power to exert: but if we minutely examine into the nature and causes of these apparently distinct and separate complaints, here we must be surprised to find that a *common cold* has been the despised and neglected parent of by far the greatest proportion. This being the fact, and which is well known to men of science and experience, into what narrow limits might not the application of medicine be confined, could we but be persuaded to pay more attention to ourselves on the first approach of those symptoms which clearly indicate that we have caught cold: but we are too often deceived into an opinion, that while they are slight, there can be little or no occasion for medicine, which, for the most part, is generally loathsome and disagreeable, and which too few are prevailed upon to take while free from pain, or conceive themselves in no danger. A little reflection, however, upon the serious consequences that may happen from neglect, may lead to the adoption of the pleasant preparation now offered, which will be found both innocent and efficacious if taken according to the directions.

For sale at THATCHER & THOMPSON'S, N. W. corner of Market and Second Streets, and at No. 28 LOMBARD STREET.—Price, 37 1-2 cents per bottle. Philada. 12 mo. 18th.—tf

To be Sold, at Private Sale,

A FIRST RATE FARM, in the Township of Greenwich and County of Gloucester, situate on Great Mantua Creek between Paulsborough and the Delaware, 4 1-2 miles from Woodbury and 16 from Camden, containing 140 acres, 40 of which is first rate Tide Meadow, 60 acres of Arable Land under good Cedar Fence and in good order, and the remainder Wood Land.



There are on the Premises one good New STONE HOUSE, 42 feet front by 32 deep, built of the best materials, and is well finished, being plastered from the garret to the cellar. And one other good two story frame Tenant's house, with two Barns two Crib Houses, Smoke House, &c. Two young thriving Apple Orchards the best grafted Fruit. This Farm is in a good state of cultivation, and is allowed to be the best Land in the neighbourhood. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed that no person will purchase without first viewing the premises. Any person wishing to buy a first rate Farm would do well to call and look for themselves.

An indisputable Title will be given, clear of all incumbrances whatever, and the payments will be made easy to the purchaser. Application to be made to the Subscriber living on the Premises, or to JOSEPH V. CLARK, near Clarksborough, or to SAMUEL CLEMENT, Esq. living in Camden. JOHN V. CLARK.

nov. 6—tf

B. ROBINSON,

KEEPS constantly for sale at his VARIETY and JEWELRY STORE, No. 12 North Second Street, fine Pearl, Fine Gold and Plain JEWELRY; Silver Spoons; Spectacles, suited to all ages; Plated Goods and Britania Ware; an extensive assortment of Coral of all sizes; fine Polished Steel and Fancy Gilt Goods, all of which will be warranted and sold low, wholesale or retail.

*** Distant Orders attended to with promptness and despatch. oct. 16—tf

B. D. TOMPKINS', Cheap Dry Goods and Fancy Store, No. 29 South Second-Street. A complete assortment of Tailors Trimmings constantly on hand. 179

DAVID CLARK, Book Binder and Paper Ruler, No. 171 Market street, 3d story—Blank Books ruled to any pattern, and bound in the handsomest manner.

A LARGE collection of Canary, Mocking and Red BIRDS, for sale at No. 173 Cherry st. the first house above 8th st. Also, a large collection of Fancy Pidgeons.—3

WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Marble Yard, No. 1 north Eleventh st. where a great variety of Marble Mantles, and other Marble work can be had cheap, for cash.—aug 14

CHARLES STEVENSON, Goldsmith and Jeweller No. 113 South Second street, opposite the Custom House.—6

KREYMBORG & HAGEDORN, No. 98 South Second st. keep for sale a large assortment of Clarified Quills.

J. UNDERWOOD, (from London) Manufacturer of Mustard, Cayenne, Essence of Anchovies, Caviee and other rich sauces. Ketchup, Piccalilly and all other Pickles, &c. &c. wholesale & retail, at No. 7 South Sixth street.—169

TOOTH BRUSH MANUFACTORY, No. 119 N. Third st. above Race. ANDREW MOORE keeps for sale, on reasonable terms, Brushes of every quality.

JACOB MAAS, Engraver in various branches, No. 128 Locust street, between Tenth and Eleventh sts.

FANCY DYEING and SCOURING, at a reduced price, by S. WILLIAMSON, No. 38 North Eighth street.

GEORGE ALLCHIN, Backgammon and Chess Board Manufactory, No. 163 Vine street.—3

FOLWELL & SHERMAN, Mercers & Taylors, No. 237 Market street.—168

GEORGE MILNER, Carpet Weaving and Customer's Weaving done as usual. Carpeting for Sale, low, at No. 100, North Fifth street, near Race st. 165—6m*

JOSEPH DONALDSON Hat Manufacturer, has constantly for sale a large Assortment of HATS, No. 78, North Second street, above Arch street. 166—1y*

PHILIP WINNEMORE'S Fancy Dry Goods Store, No. 52 South Fourth street. An elegant assortment of Seasonable Goods of the first quality on hand.—170

LADIES' Coats, Spencers and Riding Dresses made and Embroidered, in the first style, at No. 5 South Sixth street.—166

ABRAHAM VANHORN'S Suspender Manufactory, No. 22 Bank street. Suspenders wholesale and retail at the lowest prices.—sept 4

ENGLISH GRAMMAR taught correctly in the tenth part of the time usually devoted to it by J. GROUT, in the Shakspeare Building.—176

JOHN M'CLOUD, Hatter, No. 46 Market street, keeps constantly on hand, a large and general assortment.

GEORGE ALLCHIN, Book-Binder, and Gilder on the edges of Books, Letter & Filagree Paper, 163 Vine st.

BENJ. RICHARDSON, File manufacturer & Cutler, No. 17 S. Second st. Cutlery, of every description, ground, polished and repaired in the best manner, at short notice.

CHAS. P. LISLE, No. 72 N. Sixth st. Land Agent, Broker and Conveyancer—sales, Discounts promissory Notes.

PHILADELPHIA INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, No. 7 N. Sixth st. where Persons and Situations are procured.

P. C. WILMARTH, has removed to No. 241 Market st. above 7th, where he manufactures and keeps on hand a general assortment of Water Proof Cotton HATS.

RICHARD STARR'S Type Foundry, No. 168 South Ninth street—dwelling, No. 174.

Wheelwrighting & Carriage making.

THE Subscriber informs his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced Wheelwrighting and Carriage-making, in all its various branches, and having a thorough knowledge of the latest fashions, flatters himself that he will be able to give general satisfaction to those who may favour him with their custom.

JOSIAH HALL, Jr.

☞ All kinds of Carriages, Gigs, and Waggons, made and repaired on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms, for cash, or trade.

Also, on hand, new and second-hand Gigs and Waggons, for sale. J. H. Jr.

Salem, Nov. 4, 1824. [nov 27—3m

SARAH DAVIS & CO.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general, that they manufacture SUSPENDERS of every description, and particularly J. Davis's Genuine Patent Improved Suspenders, which answer for pantaloons and drawers, such as no one else makes.—Likewise CRAVAT STIFFENERS, of the best quality can be had, wholesale and retail, at

No. 31, South Front Street.

We hope that our attention to business will merit the favours of the public.

N. B.—The Patent can be seen by applying as above. nov. 6—3m

PENNSYLVANIA MUSEUM

AND MENAGERIE.

No. 272 Market Street—above the Upper Market.

LATE additions to the Menagerie—15 *Living Animals*, among which are TIPPOO SULTAN, the great Hunting Elephant of India, weighing upwards of 7000 pounds. The MAMMOTH LION, from Asia, full grown, with a large flowing mane; the largest and most beautiful animal of this species, ever imported into America.—A LAMA, from Peru, a animal of wonderful speed. A SHETLAND PONEY, a very diminutive and sagacious Animal. &c. &c.

TIPPOO SULTAN was imported into this country about three years ago, and was formerly one of the most savage and untractable of the species. He was broke by Mr. Martin, his keeper, and would never be governed by any other person. The sagacity of this animal, together with the intrepidity and dexterity of his keeper, produce a spectacle, not only curious and diverting, but in some instances horrible to the spectator and dangerous to the keeper. Among a variety of singular marks of sagacity, he takes a stand in the centre of the room, and moves briskly round—his hind feet remaining in the centre, forming a circle with his head—places his keeper on his tusks, and in continued repetition round the circle, tosses him to the heighth of 10 or 12 feet, and with the most singular and seemingly studied accuracy, catches him upon his tusks and trunk; and in conclusion, gives him a toss into the air, the keeper turns a somerset in his flight and safely lands on the back of the Elephant. The nature of the circumstance, and want of security of the keeper, render this exploit both more dangerous and intrepid, than the Hanging Feat of the celebrated Mr. Straker.

Late additions to the Museum. The PROPHECY OF SIMEON, a splendid Painting, by Mr. Street; together with a large collection of other Paintings—70 WAX STATUES—A MECHANICAL ORGAN—A Prepared SEA ELEPHANT, and other Natural Curiosities.

Admittance is ALL 25 Cents—Children half price.

The Museum is a *Large New Building*, four stories high, containing four rooms, each 25 feet wide, and 120 feet deep. The two upper rooms are appropriated as a Museum and Repository of Paintings, Statues and other curiosities.

The lower story, together with a large yard and other buildings, are appropriated as a Menagerie, which already contains upwards of 25 rare and curious Living Animals.

The Proprietor invites the offer of Paintings and other pieces of Art or Natural Curiosities, which he will either purchase or deposit at a fair remuneration. Historical, Portrait, Transparent & other Paintings for sale, will be thankfully received, and deposited any length of time, and carefully preserved. dec 25—tf

P. VAN PELT, DENTIST,

GRATEFUL for past favours, begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he continues to perform all operations connected with his profession, at his old establishment (it having been reported that he had removed) No. 149 CHESNUT STREET, opposite the Bank of the United States. He makes no claim to *superior knowledge or excellence*, neither is he in possession of *enchanted instruments*, which operate without the *least pain*—nor of *wonderful specifics*, that *instantly cure the most violent tooth ache*—but he promises most faithfully his best endeavours to give satisfaction to all those who may honour him with their commands.

P. VAN PELT has always a supply of his Antiscorbutic Dentifrice, and the usual remedies for relieving violent tooth ache, which will be applied gratuitously. dec 18—6m*

SWAIM'S PANACEA.

THIS valuable Medicine has obtained a distinction which its efficacy alone can support. As a purifier of the blood it has no parallel. It is the most useful *spring and autumn alterative ever known.* All those who are affected with *Scrofula, Leprosy, Scurvy*, or cutaneous *Eruptions*, or any of those melancholy diseases arising from impurity of the blood and juices—also, those who suffer by *diseased Liver*, Rheumatic affections, or from indiscretion of their youth, or those whose constitutions are broken down by mercurial, antimonial, or arsenical medicines, should submit to a course of Swaim's Panacea. The effect of this Medicine is such as not to interrupt either business or pleasure, and requires only the common restraints of moderation in diet. It is conveyed by the circulating fluids, and corrects their tendencies to all those diseases which originate in vitiated blood. It is a safe, though a powerful substitute for mercury, and removes those evils which an unsuccessful use of that mineral so often occasions, &c.

In all complicated cases of *Scrofula* and *Syphilis*, and where the Syphilitic Virus of the parent causes a development of Scrofula in the child, this is the only remedy upon which a single hope of recovery can be reasonably founded; there has been no instance of its failure, when properly used. It imparts vigour to the whole system while the cure is going on—an *operation as long looked for in vain by the medical world*; at the same time the patient is enabled to take nourishing food, which under the common modes of practice, is usually withheld from the sufferer. In many instances where the horrible ravages of ulceration had laid bare ligament and bone, and where, to all appearance, no human means but amputation could have saved life; in cases extreme as even here described, have patients been snatched from the grave and restored to good health, and the devouring disease completely eradicated. *The discovery of a remedy like this was often offered for sale has been a desideratum from time immemorial.*

The Proprietor does not suppose his bare assertion will convince: he will therefore give references to such as have been cured, and those under his care; among whom are many highly respectable citizens, that shall satisfy the most incredulous of its superior efficacy in the disorders for which it is here recommended. Every member of society should aid in diffusing information of this discovery—*humanity alone makes it a duty.*

CERTIFICATES.

"I have, within the last two years had an opportunity of seeing several cases of very inveterate ulcers, which, having resisted previously the regular modes of treatment, were healed by the use of Mr. Swaim's Panacea; and I do believe, from what I have seen, that it will prove an important remedy in scrofulous, venereal and mercurial diseases. "N. CHAPMAN, M. D.

"Professor of the Institutes and practice of Physic in the University of Pennsylvania, &c."

"*Philadelphia, February 15, 1823.*"

"I have applied the Panacea of Mr. Swaim in numerous instances, within the last three years, and have always found it extremely efficacious, especially in secondary syphilis and in mercurial disease. I have no hesitation in pronouncing it a medicine of inestimable value. W. GIBSON, M. D.

"Professor of surgery in the University of Pennsylvania, Surgeon and Clinical Lecturer to the Alms House Infirmary, &c.

"*February 17, 1823.*"

"I have repeatedly used Swaim's Panacea, both in the Hospital and in private practice, and have found it to be a valuable medicine in chronic, syphilitic, and scrofulous complaints, and in obstinate cutaneous affections.

"VALENTINE MOTT, M. D.

"Professor of Surgery in the University of New-York, Surgeon of the N. Y. Hospital, &c.

"*New York, 1st mo. 8th, 1824.*"

AGENTS.

Boston—J. P. Hall, Druggist, No. 1 Union street.
New York—Collins & Hannay, No. 230 Pearl street; John R. Dodd & Co. Druggists, No. 121 Broadway, opposite John street.
Lancaster, (Penn.)—Henry Keller.
Pittsburg, (Penn.)—Charles Avery & Co. Druggists.
Wilmington, (Del.)—Joseph Bringhurst, Druggist.
Baltimore—Henry Price, Druggist, Market street.
Washington City—William Gunton, Druggist.
Alexandria—Edward Stabler & Son, Druggists.
Norfolk—C. Hall, Books-Seller.
Richmond, (Va.)—James M'Kibbee, Druggist.
Charleston, (S. C.)—S. Heard, Druggist.
Petersburg, Va.—Bragg & Jones, Druggists.
Augusta, (Geo.)—Wm. H. Turpin, Druggist.
Natchez—Lehman & Beaumont, Druggists.
New Orleans—William M'Kean.
Agents in other cities will be appointed.

Patients whose situation and circumstances enable them to come to this city, and place themselves under the proprietor's care, would find it much to their advantage.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

The great demand and wonderful success of this medicine, has induced a number of persons to imitate it in various ways. Some are selling Sarsaparilla and other syrups, imposing them on the ignorant for the Panacea; others are mixing the genuine medicine with molasses, &c. making three bottles out of one—thus retailing some of its virtues. These imitations and adulterations have, in many instances, protracted the sufferings of patients, in cases where the *genuine medicine* would have proved instantly efficacious.—I therefore deem it a duty I owe the public, to acquaint them, that it is impossible, from the very nature of its constituents, to be discovered by chemical analysis; and, consequently, that all other mixtures represented to be mine, and sold as such, are fraudulent and base impositions, calculated to deceive the ignorant and unwary. The genuine medicine has my signature on a label, representing Hercules and the Hydra, and my name on the seal.

Price $3 per bottle, or $30 per dozen.

Communications, post paid, and orders from any part of the world, will receive immediate attention.

☞ Printed Directions accompany the Medicine.

William Swaim,

No. 22 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, opposite the University of Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, Jan. 1, 1825. [1—tf

For the Good of the AFFLICTED.

Anderson's Cough Drops

AND PECTORAL POWDERS,

AS prepared by JAMES MELLEN of Hudson, are known by many thousands who have tried them in the United States and in Canada, to be one of the best Medicines in use, for Coughs, Asthmas and Pains about the Breast, and other affections of the lungs leading to Consumption; a very few doses will often, if used in season, allay the irritation and effect a cure. If high fever or inflammation does not exist. To accomodate the public, they are sold in Fifty Cents and One Dollar vials, and have the words "Prepared by I. Mellen," stamped on them, and I. Mellen, in writing, signed at the bottom of each printed direction, and no other medicine is entitled to the Certificates of Moses Kimball, Christopher Cook, or Stephen Seaman, notwithstanding some person has taken the liberty to apply them to what he calls Anderson's Cough Drops, signed D. L. Smith, offered by S. Potter & Co. but the public may consider it a deception to profit by, as all those cures were performed by the Cough Drops prepared by I. Mellen.

And as a further proof of the efficacy of said Mellen's Cough Drops, which are called Anderson's, in New-York and the Eastern States, the following certificates are added:

NEW CERTIFICATES.

I Hereby Certify, That for more than a year previous to 1821, I was afflicted with a troublesome and alarming cough, which rendered me unable to labor or even to walk many rods without causing profuse sweating, and after trying many things without relief, I obtained a Vial of Anderson's Cough Drops, prepared by I. Mellen, from the use of which I soon found great relief, so as to be able to resume and continue my usual labor, and I have reason to believe that the use of them was the means of saving my life, as I had but little hopes of recovering again when I commenced taking them; and I think them undoubtedly the best medicine in use for complaints of the lungs. ELISHA DAVIS.

Having made use of Anderson's Cough Drops in my family, and having been requested to express my opinion of their efficacy in the cure of coughs, I hereby certify, that a daughter of mine was severely afflicted with a cough for about a year previous to the summer of 1820, during which time she was more or less assisted by several physicians; but, appearing to obtain no relief, her life was despaired of. Being informed of the great cures effected by Anderson's Cough Drops, I was induced to make use of a bottle, and in the course of one week only she was greatly relieved of her complaints. After using two bottles she entirely recovered, and now enjoys as good health as ever. From my own experience therefore, I have no hesitation in recommending these drops to the public. MOSES KIMBALL.

Haverhill, (Mass.) August 11, 1821.

This is to certify, that I, the subscriber, have been afflicted with the Asthma for 20 years, and the paroxysms were often so violent as nearly to deprive me of breath. During one of the most violent returns of the Asthma I was advised to try Anderson's Cough Drops, as prepared by I. Mellen, and I did so, and to my surprise, I was very soon entirely relieved, and felt no more of it for six months. Upon a return of the paroxysm of the Asthma, I have made use of the same medicine, and it has invariably given me relief. As it respects the asthma, and its attendant symptoms, difficulty of breathing, &c., I consider Anderson's Cough Drops a remedy, in praise of which too much cannot be said. I further certify, that my son-in-law had the same time been supposed to be past recovery of a Consumptive complaint, when I advised him to make a trial of Anderson's Cough Drops, and from the use of them, he has so far recovered his health as to be again able to attend to his business.

JOHN LYSCOM, Surgeon.

Dover, (N. H.) Oct. 1, 1821.

ALSO.

DR. I. MELLEN'S COUGH DROPS,

Sold, Wholesale and Retail, by THATCHER & THOMPSON, North-West corner of Market and Second streets; SOLOMON TEMPLE, No. 107 Market street; SMITH & PEARSALL, No. 113 Market street; EDWARD B. GARRIGUES, No. 233 Market-street; JOSEPH STOUSE, corner of Coates and Second-street; PETER WILLIAMSON, corner of Almond and Second streets; THOMAS CAVE, No. 334 Market-street; JOHN W. TOWNSEND, West-Chester, Penn.; JOHN WHITE and MARGARET JOHNSON, Wilmington and most of the Druggists in the United States.

may 1—1y

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the Callowhill Street Ferry Company are hereby notified, that the President and Trustees of the said Company require all the remainder of the Instalments due on their respective Shares, being the third, fourth and fifth Instalments to be paid on or before the first day of Third Month next, to the Treasurer, REESE MORRIS, at the north-west corner of Fifth and Wood streets, in the Northern Liberties of Philadelphia.

By direction of the Trustees.

JONATHAN ROBERTS, President.

12th Mo. 1, 1824. [nov 30—3t*

MANAGERS' OFFICE,

No. 121 Chesnut-street, Philadelphia.

Union Canal Lottery,

15th Class—New Series.

TO be drawn on Wednesday, the 9th March, 1825, and finished in a few minutes. Sixty numbers—eight ballots to be drawn.

SCHEME:

1 Prize of		$30,000	is $30,000
1	—	10,000	10,000
1	—	5,000	10,000
2	—	2,121	4,242
10	—	1,000	20,000
20	—	500	15,000
40	—	100	4,000
104	—	50	5,200
1,300	—	20	26,000
10,008	—	8	80,064
12,120 Prizes			$205,320
22,100 Blanks,			
34,220 Tickets, at $6,			$205,320

In this Scheme, with eight drawn ballots, there will be 35 prizes with three Nos. on them; 1456 with two Nos. on; and 10608 with one number. Those tickets with none of the drawn Nos. on, being blanks.

To determine the fate of the 34,220 tickets, the 60 numbers will severally be placed in the wheel on the day of the drawing, and eight of them will be drawn; and that ticket having on it as a combination, the 1st, 2d and 3d drawn Nos. will be entitled to $30,000

That having on it the 4th, 5th and 6th, will be entitled to 10,000

Those having on them the 3d, 4th and 5th, and 6th, 7th and 8th, each 5,000

Those having on them the 1st, 2d and 3d, and 4th, 7th and 8th, each 2,121

Those 20 having on them 2d, 3d and 4th, 2d, 3d and 5th, 2d, 4th and 5th, 2d, 4th and 6th, 3d, 4th and 5th, 3d, 4th and 6th, 3d, 4th and 7th, 3d, 4th and 8th, 3d, 5th and 6th, 3d, 5th and 7th, 3d, 5th and 8th, 4th, 5th and 6th, 4th, 5th and 7th, 4th, 5th and 8th, 4th, 6th and 7th, 4th, 6th and 8th, 5th, 6th and 8th, 5th, 7th and 8th, each 1000

All others (being 30 tickets) having three of the drawn Nos. on them, will each be entitled to 500

The 52 tickets having on them two of the drawn Nos. & those two, the 4th & 5th, will each be entitled to 100

The 104 tickets having on them two of the drawn Nos. and those two, the 6th and 7th, or 6th and 8th, will each be entitled to 50

All others (being 1300) having two of the drawn Nos. on them, will each be entitled to 16

And those having on them any one of the drawn Nos. (being 10608, or 1326 for each drawn No.) will each be entitled to 8

No ticket which shall have drawn a prize of a superior denomination can be entitled to an inferior prize.

Prizes payable 30 days after the drawing, and subject to the usual deduction of fifteen per cent.

☞ A large proportion of this Lottery is put up in parcels of 20 tickets, embracing all the combination Nos. from 1 to 60, which parcels cannot draw less than $64, less the deduction of 15 per cent, with so many chances for the Capital Prizes.

Packages of 20 tickets by certificate, may also be had by the payment of the difference between the price of the tickets and the amount which they must of necessity draw, such difference being $65 60

The tickets will remain at the scheme price, ($6) until Wednesday, the 12th instant, when they will be advanced to $7.

J. R. YATES, }
A. M'INTYRE, } Managers.

jan. 8—tf No. 121 Chesnut street.

HOWELL's INDIAN SYRUP.

A PREPARATION composed entirely of Medicinal Herbs and Plants, and has proved itself to be a valuable remedy for the cure of Colds, Asthmas, Consumption of the Lungs, and long confirmed Coughs; and particularly for the removal of those slight Colds attended with Cough, incident to children. Prepared by the Proprietor ONLY, No. 70 NORTH FIFTH STREET, where a liberal allowance will be made to those who purchase to sell again. Price 25 Cents a bottle.

JOHN B. HOWELL.

☞ A variety of other medicines to be had at the above place. jan. 8—tf

CHEAP PAPER WAREHOUSE.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general that he has Removed his PAPER WARE-HOUSE to

No. 206 North Third Street,

Where he respectfully solicits a continuance of their favours.

SAMUEL ECKSTEIN.

The highest price given for Rags. jan 8—tf

HOTEL AND OYSTER HOUSE,

Back of No. 3 South Fourth street, near Market.

JOHN CLULEY respectfully informs his friends and fellow citizens, that he has fitted up a neat and convenient room for the accommodation of his customers, where he will be happy to serve them with the best of Oysters, Terrapins, &c. J. C. wishes to inform the public that his prices shall not exceed the customary charges in the oyster cellars. A private room for supper parties, and suppers provided at the shortest notice. Maris River, Cove, and York River Oysters. Also, Oysters put up to go by land or sea. nov 13—tf

Elliott's Hair Restorative.

For the promotion, renovation and retention of the Hair.

Decidedly superior to any yet produced.

IN offering the Hair Restorative to the attention of those who may require its aid, is the prevention of the falling off of their Hair, the promotion of its growth, (even in cases of hereditary baldness,) or for the renewal of its growth if impaired by sickness or other causes, the proprietor feels confident that it will equal every reasonable expectation—its efficacy in the cases mentioned, having been most amply tested.

A very few applications of the Hair Restorative, where baldness prevails, will be productive of a covering of Young Hair, resembling the fine capillaments perceivable in the centre of a flower growing up within a plant, which, by attention in the use of the Restorative will, like the young flower, rapidly advance to healthy maturity. Such have been its effects, as experienced by the proprietor, who had been subject to the inconvenience of baldness for the last 20 years: And in several other cases of a similar nature, the like success has attended the use of the Hair Restorative, as those benefitted are ready to testify, if necessary.

As a general HEAD-WASH, the Restorative is calculated to prove highly useful and agreeable. By using it a few times, the *Sc